The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE SALARY REPEAL BILL—REDUCING THE ESTIMATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—On Monday, after the morning hour, an attempt will be made in the House to pass an improved Salary Repeal bill. A great deal of dissatisfaction with the bill passed before the recess has found expression from the people, and that expression is supposed to have modified the opposition of some Congressmen to a repeal. The bill reported from the committee under its last instructions will probably be again offered, and a motion made to suspend the rules upon it. This will bring the House to a direct yea and nay vote, without opportunity for filibustering or amendment, and the leaders of the movement for repeal are confident of success in the proposed action.

THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

The House Appropriations Committee has been working here for the last few days, in connection with the heads of bureaus, for the purpose of ascertaining how expenditures can be reduced. Each member of the committee is in the department best suited to his legislative experience. The member, for instance, who has had charge of the Military bill, is at work in the War Department. Mr. Hale, of Maine, has been in conference with the heads of bureaus in the Naval Department, and is preparing a bill which will be given to his (Appropriations) committee on Monday, and probably introduced in the House the same day—at all events not later than Tuesday. This bill provides for a large reduction of expenditures in the Navy Department.

PROPOSED REDUCTIONS.

The Appropriations Committee, upon careful examination in the departments, find that the working force can be largely reduced, as in nearly all the bureaus the same number of men are retained as were employed at the close of the war, when the work to be performed in them had accumulated to such large proportions. The committee will not recommend that there be any reduction of salaries, as they think that those who are actually needed will then receive no more than they ought; but they will suggest that there can be large reductions in the force now employed in the departments, without detriment to the public service. In some few of the bureaus such a reduction would not be practicable. In the Pension Bureau, for instance, the force employed should be rather increased than diminished. The Appropriations Committee will constitute itself into a compact force to fight all schemes of aid to projects of doubtful merit. The Cotton-tax bill, steam-ship subsidies, and the like, will be very vigorously opposed. The Committee will also make war on the so-called centennial grab, which is being lobbied by leading Pennsylvanians here, who hope to get out of Congress from five to ten millions, in aid of the centennial celebration. Mr. Hale, of Maine, will probably lead off in the fight against this scheme, although it is so strongly backed that it seems like a hopeless attempt to overcome it. The committee will, throughout the Winter, labor most earnestly for reduction of expenditures in every possible branch of legislation. They have decided to cut down the estimates for the army from $32,600,000 to $28,000,000. The Fortification bill will be reduced from $3,600,000 to $1,200,000. The annual appropriations for improvements of harbors, rivers, fortifications, and construction of public buildings will be materially lessened. The reduction will range into the millions. It is hoped that by this severe economy, and the increase of revenue that must follow as soon as the reaction comes after the present period of depreciation, the income and the expenditures of the Government will be brought so near together that if increased taxation is made necessary for present purposes, the measure will be exceedingly temporary in its nature.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has been able to make but a very slight reduction in its estimates. The expenses of that bureau have already been reduced $1,600,000 below the amount expended last year, and any further reduction, it is claimed, would be detrimental to the service.

OPPOSITION TO INCREASED TAXATION.

There is still quite an opposition to this idea of increasing taxation. Some are in favor of negotiating a small loan at a low rate of interest, as a means for realizing funds for immediate needs, and thus avoid any drafts upon the people until they are in a better condition to bear additional burdens. If any additional tax is to be imposed, whisky and tobacco have already been selected as articles upon which it will be levied. The tax upon these staples would not be so unpopular as that upon tea, coffee, and sugar, which may, however, be included in the list for raising additional revenue.

CONGRESSMEN RETURNING.

A large number of Congressmen have returned to-day, and every train brings fresh arrivals. The majority of them can express no opinion as yet in relation to the future. Members of the House, perhaps, regret a little their hasty action in the absolute repeal of the Bankruptcy act, and it is not improbable that they will concur in the Senate substitution of the old bill with amendments. But this, or any other plan for the legislative future, is hidden in that uncertain Congressional future which no sane man can find out.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Post Office Department is in receipt of a petition forwarded by Capt. Dall, of the United States Coast Survey, from residents of Unalaska, one of the Aleutian Islands, asking for the establishment of a Post Office there. The nearest Post Office to Unalaska now is at Kodiak, 700 miles distant, and the petitioners urge that the establishment of a Post Office on the island will not only accommodate themselves, but will supply the wants of the Seal Islands and other points in Behring Sea, and also greatly accommodate the Coast Survey. Postal service was ordered to-day on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad between Monticello and Decatur, twenty-seven miles, commencing Jan. 16. The Postmaster General to-day issued an order providing that section 52, chapter 3, of the regulations of the Post Office Department April 5, 1873, shall be so construed as to require Postmasters to forward all letters or packages received from a foreign country to the places of their destination before permitting any interference by officers of the Customs. This order confirms and enforces the view heretofore taken of this question by the Post Office Department, but opposed by the practice of certain officers of the Treasury.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during December, 1873, were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $6,217,654 06; on account of War, $4,663,614 10; on account of Navy, $4,133,055 23; on account of Interior, (Indians and pensions,) $4,753,903 34; total, $19,768,226 73. The above does not include payments made on account of interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

The fractional currency issued from the Printing division during the week was $83,900; shipments of currency, $228,800; shipments of notes, $2,265,000; amount held by United States Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $332,985,900; for public deposits, $16,360,200; internal revenue receipts to-day, $347,705; internal revenue receipts for the month, $1,196,524; internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year to date, $49,022,999; outstanding national bank circulation, $348,515,178.

ARRIVAL OF THE WABASH AT KEY WEST.

The Navy Department received a telegram from Key West, to-day, announcing the arrival at that port of the United States steamer Wabash, from the European Squadron.

COUNTERFEITERS TO BE PARDONED.

The Attorney General recommends that pardons be issued to John B. Wright and George W. Waters, who were convicted at Pittsburg over six years ago of counterfeiting, and imprisoned at Alleghany City, in the Western Penitentiary.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

First Assistant Engineer John A. Scott is detached from recruiting service in California, and placed on waiting orders. First Assistant Engineer W. W. Hinton, from the Powhatan, and ordered to special duty at Key West. First Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, from the Florida, and ordered to the Powhatan. Lieut. Commander Thomas L. Swann is ordered to special ordnance duty. Ensign George A. Calhoun is detached from the Worcester, and ordered to report in person to the department. Assistant Paymaster George C. Bougham, from the receiving ship Potomac, and placed on waiting orders.

TREASURER SPINNER.

President Grant called at the Treasury to-day, and had a long conversation with Treasurer Spinner, who will leave here on Monday next, for Florida.

CHICAGO.

POST-OFFICE MATTERS—THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF COLORADO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A statement of business transacted by the Money-order Department in the Chicago Post Office will appear to-morrow. During 1873 the total amount paid out and received was $10,632,069 08, an increase on the previous year of 2,694,317 88. Of this amount over $200,000 was received from foreign countries....A motion for a new trial in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Allertons and John B. Sherman will be argued in the United States Court on Monday next. The first trial was adverse to the claims of the railroad company.... The Territorial Legislature of Colorado meets in Denver, Monday. It promises to be the most important session ever held. A survey of the field indicates a Democratic majority of one in the Council and two in the Lower House....A cake of ice was seen floating to-day in Saginaw Bay, with two men on it, one lying down, supposed to be dead. It is believed the unfortunates are William McEwen and George Smith, of Bay City, Mich., who went to fish in the bay Monday, and have not returned.

THE HOG TRADE IN THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—The total number of hogs received in Cincinnati this season to date is 499,005, and during the present week 32,340 have been received. The total receipts last year at this time were 432,929, and the number received during the corresponding week last year was 54,467. These figures indicate that the season was earlier this year, and it requires its decadence sooner. Of the 499,005 received to date this season, 414,736 were received and weighed at the Union Stock Yards in November and December. The total weight was 112,096,931 pounds, or an average of 270.29 pounds each. This is considerably less than the average weight last year. The precise statistics cannot be obtained, but it is known that the weight is much less than it was a year ago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 3.—The total number of hogs packed here since Nov. 1 is 1,060,668, against 695,000 for the same time last year.

A NEW SCHEDULE FOR EASTERN-BOUND FREIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—A new schedule for eastern-bound freight has been agreed to by the freight agents of all lines centring here. It will take effect on Monday next. It is an advance of fifty cents per cental for fourth class from this city to New-York.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND OF THE ROYAL ALFRED—HEAVY GALES.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 3.—A cable telegram, received here to-day, announces the arrival in England of the Royal Alfred, sixteen days from Bermuda.

The steamer Alpha sailed for Bermuda to-night.

The steamer Bright, Capt. Florence, from Ponce, P. R., yesterday reports: Dec. —, spoke bark J. L. Wickmire, Capt. Murray, from New-York for Havre, five days out, and had experienced very heavy weather.

The steamer Phœnician arrived this afternoon from England via St. John, N. F. She experienced heavy gales and rough weather on the voyage, and during the passage from St. John to Halifax. She lost a boat and her figure head, and was otherwise damaged.

FEARFUL DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—Thomas Cook, aged twenty-eight, stabbed his wife, aged eighteen, five times, yesterday, inflicting mortal wounds. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Rutledge, attempted to interfere, when Cook stabbed her in the back and then cut his own throat. Mrs. Rutledge died in a few minutes, and Cook and his wife are in a sinking condition. The stabbing was done with a pocket-knife. Cook is under indictment for setting fire to his own house, and it is strongly suspected that he set fire to a house in which several negroes were burned to death, some time ago. He alleges that his wife has been unfaithful to him.

LABOR REFORM.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the executive members of the Labor Reform Party of Tennessee, resolutions were adopted declaring the present panic the result of a combination of Eastern capitalists, bondholders, and monopolists, and that the capitalists and bondholders of the East are imposing burdens and hardships on the industry of the West and South more intolerable than slavery; calling upon the producing classes of the South and West to free themselves from the unjust and oppressive combination; and inviting laboring men and farmers to take measures for calling a convention, to be composed exclusively of the laboring and producing classes, to meet in St. Louis on Feb. 22, to interchange opinions as to the best mode of accomplishing this much-needed reform.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—The wharf laborers and members of the trade organizations demand their pay in gold or its equivalent, and propose to strike on Monday unless their terms are complied with. The draymen and coachmen will join in the strike. The financial condition is more unsettled. The Junta of the Debt has been in session again to-day, discussing means to relieve the financial crisis, but reached no result. The proprietors of the newspapers held a meeting to-day for the purpose of considering the question of raising subscription rates.

A VIOLENT HURRICANE.

CIMARRON, New-Mexico, Jan. 3.—A most terrific wind-storm has been raging here since yesterday morning. The Santa Fé coach going south was blown over. One man had an arm broken, and Mrs. McElroy, wife of the Signal Sergeant at Santa Fé, was dangerously injured. They are being properly cared for. The coach was a total wreck. The telegraph lines are badly damaged.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. SWEET.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 3.—The funeral of Gen. B. J. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who died at Washington on Thursday last, will take place at Lombard, Ill., his former residence, on Monday next.

GOSSIP FROM FRANCE.

METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIES—POPULAR SUFFRAGE IN PERIL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1873.

The approach of the Christmas holidays is always marked by the arrival of large quantities of oranges, and during the past few days so many have arrived that the air seems to be full of their perfume. The passages are very odorous, and some streets are very strongly perfumed. The manner of exposing them before the shops gives an idea of enormous quantities, and increases the odor which proves so tempting to children. Large numbers of oranges are sold here between the 15th December and the 15th January, and during the rest of the year people appear to think very little about them. Another odor which strikes one at every corner at this season, is that of roast chestnuts, an enormous amount of which are consumed every year. The chestnut-roasters are all Swiss or Savoyards, and appear with the first frost to disappear early in the month of March. This is an industry which produces a large annual sum, and I should think that it might be profitably introduced into all of our large American cities. Our chestnuts are small, but to my taste they are far superior to the European *marron*, and I should think that many a poor woman might make a very comfortable sum by opening a roast and boiled chestnut stand during the three Winter months. Americans little imagine how many fortunes are made here in things which go to waste with us. For instance, picking up the ends of cigars and used corks, a very small thing, it may appear, produced more than two millions during the past year. To this must be added, or rather from this sum attributed to cigar ends and corks must be subtracted, the money received for dead cats, since the same persons who pick up the former gather in the latter; but as a dead cat is not found in every gutter, the sum received for their skins is comparatively small. Many an American lady wears Parisian furs which had their origin in this industry, for means have been found for making cat-skin look like almost any kind of fur except seal, otter, beaver, sable, or mink. A very fine fox-skin muff can be made of cat fur. The popular fur of this year is the skunk, which looks very handsome when dressed and made up. One reason for its popularity is its durability and comparative cheapness, the cost for trimming being from ten to fifteen francs the yard for a strip three inches in width. The fashionable manteau for ladies is made of black or drab blue cloth, and bordered all round with a strip of skuns. Mink and sable cost as high as fifty francs the yard, and our northern hunters would be very happy indeed if they could get a quarter of the price for the furs they send to market. Furs are now all the mode, but for the finer qualities the price is very much above the value. Ordinarily furs can be worn here about ten weeks in the year, and then they have to be stored with a furrier to be kept from moths during the Summer. The ordinary price charged for packing and guarding a fur mantle is from three to five francs a season.

POPULAR SUFFRAGE IN PERIL.

The elections of Sunday so frightened the Right that they are now calling upon the Government to put a stop to them in the future. Of course, this could only be done by suppressing popular suffrage; but after the law for appointing Mayors and municipal councilors, that need be no great obstacle; the greatest difficulty will be in finding some way for strangling the monster before the people can have time to stand up for their rights. The object in view is to bring back popular suffrage to the state it was in under Louis Philippe, when there were less than 300,000 electors; but unfortunately a Democratic Empire corrupted the people for twenty years, and they have arrived at that stage of corruption that they will not consent to give up their right of voting, or to place the right in the hands of large property-holders only. MM. De Broglie, Decazes, and Baragnon think that this is a sign of decadence, and are actively working to find some plan for bringing back the good old state of things.

BARAGNON'S POLICY.

Although, generally speaking, about as optimist as any man living, I very much fear that I shall be driven into the ranks of the opposition if things continue as at present. Every election, even for local officers, goes strongly against the Government, and last Sunday the Republican candidates for the Assembly had enormous majorities. The strongest Radical of all had a majority of 20,000. Where the Republican got 30,000, a Bonapartist received 17,000, and the Legitimist and Orleanist or Fusionist, candidate received only 5,600 votes although sustained by all the authority M. De Broglie could bring to bear. In order to prevent the repetition of such votes the Government proposes to suppress popular suffrage. But M. Baragnon wants to go still further, and has just prescribed what books shall and shall not be read by the people. An *index expurgatorius* has been drawn up and sent to all the prefects, and in consequence we are having numerous complaints from authors whose works have been placed in the index. Some of these letters are very curious, but the most of them are worse reading than the books, for in order to explain certain passages a great deal more has to be said than was said at first. I will give one example: M. Hamel is a Republican of a rather advanced type, and does not always write history in a way to please either the Bourbons or the D'Orleans. His works were obnoxious to so good a royalist as M. Baragnon, Under Secretary of State for the Interior, and some good reason, other than political, had to be formed for placing them in the *index*. In his report M. Baragnon says that M. Hamel glorifies and approves concubinage, and he bases the statement upon the following lines about Jean Jacques Rousseau: "He said to the young lady frankly, I will never abandon you and I shall never marry you. He kept his word." He then simply adds that they lived peacefully together to the end, and drops the subject. For this passage the works of M. Hamel are prohibited in the department, though the real reason is that they teach Republican doctrine. If M. Baragnon had said that the works were badly written and too stupid to interest intelligent readers I could have sympathized with him, but upon the ground he puts it I am forced to sympathize with M. Hamel, who points to scores of passages in the Old and New Testament in the "Lives of the Saints," or the history of Marié Alacoque, which are quite as immoral as his remarks about the domestic relations of Rousseau. This is, as I have remarked, a sample case, and the others are very much like it, only public morality has a great deal to gain by not pointing out special passages in historical works which else might pass unobserved. Naturally, M. Hamel demands that equal justice should be meted out to all, and wants all books suppressed also which speak of Mme. Du Barry, La Pompadour, the Duc De Maine, and many other historical characters.

THE LION OF THE DAY.

Marshal Canrobert has become the hero of the moment, and the journalists are raising him upon a lofty pedestal, and calling upon the people to fall down upon their knees and worship him. He is the demigod of the hour. Ah! if he had only been in command during the war! There is nothing in the world to say against Canrobert, who is an admirable officer, and who was one of the officers who advised Bazaine to surrender Metz, for which the latter was condemned, but he ought to tremble at the dangerous honors now being thrust upon him. The higher he is raised the harder and speedier will be his fall. Unless he has the good fortune to die at the right moment he will have reason for wishing that the journals had let him alone. If Americans were to see Canrobert going about the streets in civilian dress nine out of ten would take him for a country grocer. He affects great simplicity of manner then, but when in uniform he waxes his mustache and becomes as pert as any young dandy in the land. But he is a capital officer, and a very agreeable companion.

TWO LIBRARY SALES.

The library of Emile Gaboriau, the romancist, was sold yesterday, the 3,000 volumes bringing about 6,000 francs only; but on the same day the Chinese collection of M. Pouthier was sold, and all the buyers seemed to me to be lunatics. They paid $500 for the ugliest scrolls imaginable. The sale produced an enormous sum.

JANUARY WEATHER.

THE CITY ENVELOPED IN A FOG—ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER.

About 1 A. M. yesterday the City was enveloped in a fog which increased in density as the morning advanced. Its effect was, as usual, strikingly apparent at the various ferries, where the incessant clang of bells gave significant indication of the danger attending river traffic. The danger was unhappily real in many instances, for at 10:30 the Fulton ferry-boat Clinton collided with the tug-boat Ida Tebo, which was near Pier No. 14 at the time. Amid the excitement which prevailed several ladies fainted, while a general rush was made for the few life-preservers which were on board, and it was only by the utmost exertions on the part of the deck-hands and a few gentlemen who retained their presence of mind, that order was restored. It was afterward ascertained that the ferry-boat had broken into the engine-room of the tug-boat, causing a damage of about $1,500. The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry-boats occupied over an hour in crossing, and some of the passengers were detained nearly three hours, counting the time occupied by the boats lying in the slip before starting. Some of the ferry-boats were crammed like a sheep-pen. There were fully a thousand passengers on board the Wehawken. Every wagon was seized upon and mounted by the passengers for standing-room, the passengers of no less than four full trains from the Morris and Essex Railroad being on board. When about half way over the pilot discovered that he had run below the Cortlandt Street Ferry, and immediately started to head up the river. As he did so, the Weehawken suddenly came in sight of the ferry-boat Pavonia, also loaded with passengers. So dense was the fog that both boats were only a few yards apart when they came in sight. A collision seemed unavoidable, and the passengers on the rear portion of the Weehawken became greatly excited; but quick as thought the pilot of the Weehawken started his boat ahead under full steam, while the pilot of the Pavonia backed his engine, and the bow of the Pavonia glided within a short distance of the stern of the Weehawken. What might have been a terrible calamity was thus averted, and the terror-stricken passengers of the Weehawken were landed at the New-York side in perfect safety.

The ferry-boats New-York and New-Brunswick, of the Cortlandt Street Line, collided when in mid-river, at about 5 o'clock last evening, but no damage was done.

At Fulton and the other Long Island ferries the inconvenience arising from the danger and the slowness of the trips across the river, were also plainly evident. The ferry-boats in many instances occupied three-quarters of an hour in completing the journey, and persons who had business engagements were consequently placed in a very uncomfortable position. At Fulton Ferry, vehicles were, in the case of one or two journeys, left behind until the passengers had been taken over in safety. The ferry-boat Columbia, of the Hamilton Ferry Line, ran into a bark anchored just south of the Atlantic Street Ferry, during the fog. The bark was damaged considerably. A large tug-boat went ashore on Governor's Island.

In the City the fog has produced little or no inconvenience. It did not assume the thickness which was apparent on the North and East Rivers, and street traffic was in consequence by no means retarded....The fog on the Jersey side of the North River was so dense during a greater portion of the day that it was with difficulty any object could be distinguished for a distance of twenty yards from the ferry. Early in the morning Newark street, up to Washington, was blocked for several hours with teams waiting to cross the ferry. While the ferry-boat Pavonia, of the Pavonia Ferry, was making her regular 8 o'clock trip yesterday morning, she collided with a heavy freight-barge in the North River and sustained damages which will cost about $200 to repair. No blame is attached to the pilot of the ferry-boat, as the collision, it is reported, was caused by the tide, the boat not being in motion at the moment the collision occurred.

The fog also visited Staten Island, and continued during the forenoon. Business in the villages skirting the south shore was almost suspended in consequence, and the ferry-boats were run at long intervals with much difficulty. The first arrival at the island from the City was at 9:30 o'clock.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 40°; 6 A. M., 40°; 9 A. M., 41°; 12 M., 44°; 3 P. M., 44°; 6 P. M., 43°; 9 P. M., 42°; 12 P. M., 40°; average, 41¾°.

THE GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer is now central near Lake Michigan, and from this region eastward to the Atlantic coast high temperature with cloudy weather, and fresh and occasionally brisk southerly winds prevail. The temperature continues high in the Southern States, with partly cloudy weather and rain on the South Atlantic Coast. Decidedly cold weather, with brisk north-westerly winds and heavy rains, are reported from the North-west. Partly cloudy weather, with fog, prevail on the immediate New-England and Middle Atlantic Coasts.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy and foggy weather, with continued high temperature and increasing southerly winds will prevail during the greater portion of the day. The temperature will fall in these districts, with threatening weather during Sunday night.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather and high temperature, except on the immediate coast, where light rains will prevail, with but slight changes of temperature.

For the Gulf States, generally fair weather, with decidedly lower temperature in the Mississippi Valley and westward.

For the northern portion of the Gulf States, and thence northward over the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, generally cloudy weather, with areas of rain and fresh to brisk south-easterly to south-westerly winds and lower temperature by Sunday night.

For the Upper Lake Region, and thence southward to the Mississippi Valley, decidedly cold weather, north-westerly winds, with rain and snow.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

BRIGHTON VS. THE METROPOLIS—THE PIANIST OF THE DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIGHTON, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1873.

The London fog which, you will have heard, proved too much for the country-fed beasts at our annual cattle show—so that some were sent hurriedly out of town, while others it was thought best to dispatch summarily from this world—has not been without effect on our more robust human population. I have not heard of any cases of suicide distinctly traceable to the influence of weather; but those who desire to remain healthy, and who are at the same time "wealthy and wise," are proceeding in large numbers to the South coast, and especially to Brighton, where fogs are unknown, and where the sun shines all the year round as it shines nowhere else in England and in few other places, as far as I know, in Northern or Central Europe. Thackeray, in his partly, but not wholly, deserved attack on George IV., has omitted to recognize the fact that George IV. discovered Brighton, a place Thackeray assiduously frequented, which he was never tired of praising, (for its mutton, its mountainous "downs," its cliff by the sea, its bracing atmosphere, and its close proximity to London,) and which but for George IV. he never would have known. Some paltry critic, sharp at noting apparent defects, and incapable of viewing his subject as a whole, has said of Brighton that it presents "a sea without ships, a shore without sand, and a country without trees." But one can get on very well without ships, sand, and trees. The sea was made before ships; if Brighton has no sand, it has plenty of shingle; and the most passionate admirer of trees can find wood in abundance at a distance from Brighton of about two miles. What Brighton does possess is a clear sky nearly all the year round, a bright sun much oftener than an Englishman in England has any right to expect such an apparition, and a magnificent walk and drive, parallel to the sea, at least three miles in length. "But it is so like London," is another objection made to this really unobjectionable place. To which it may be replied that, in one important respect, it is not at all like London. There is a great want of concentration, for instance, in London. Advertisements in the London papers invite visitors to take apartments "in a central situation," but there is no such thing as a "central situation" in London. The fashionable centre is nowhere near the commercial centre. It is six miles from the South Kensington Museum to the Bethnal Green Museum; four miles from the St. James' Theatre to the Philharmonic Theatre at Islington, and thirteen miles from the Zoölogical Gardens, Regent's Park, to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. "One is not," it is said, "obliged to go to all the places." Still the Crystal Palace is the headquarters of instrumental music; the best opera bouffes are to be seen at the Philharmonic Theatre, and the most interesting picture-gallery now open in London is at Bethnal Green. Even London shops are considerably dispersed; so that ladies find it necessary to go for groceries to the Civil Service Stores in Long Acre, on the borders, that is to say, of the city; for gloves to Jugla's or Houbigant's, in Regent street; for silk dresses to Marshall & Shellgrove's, in Oxford street—starting, perhaps, to visit these favorite emporiums from the far west of Kensington and Bayswater. Now in Brighton, where all the best, or, at least, all the most fashionable, London tradesmen maintain subsidiary establishments, haberdashers, perfumers, milliners, saddlers, livery-stable keepers, tailors, wine-merchants, librarians, music-publishers, concert-rooms, theatres, are all together almost in a cluster, so that any and every requirement of London life, including even necessaries, may be obtained much more easily and readily in Brighton than in London itself, in equal perfection and at no greater cost. You can get every new English and foreign book in Brighton as soon as in London; all the best London actors and actresses appear from time to time at the Brighton Theatre. Mlle. Titiens, Mms. Trebelli-Bellini, and all Mr. Mapleson's company are employed there for the present week; the "Monday popular concerts" at London are often repeated at Brighton on the succeeding Tuesday, with all the London players; that is to say, MM. Normans, Néruda, and Herr Strauss as violinists, Piatti as violoncellist, and either Mr. Hallé or Herr Von Bülow as pianist; while Herr Von Bülow has, during the last month, given no less than three recitals, at one of which he introduced, for the first time in public, Sir Sterndale Bennett's new and thoroughly beautiful sonata called "Joan of Arc."

THE PIANIST OF THE DAY.

Herr Von Bülow, who is a great admirer of fine weather, would certainly not have visited Brighton four or five times in one month if he had found here the same gloomy sky by which London is overcast during so large a portion of England's dreary, if not inclement, Winter. "They couldn't do this at Naples!" he is reported to have exclaimed, when, arriving for the first time in London, he found himself enveloped in thick, yellow mist. It is precisely at Naples, however, that one *would* look for the sunshine and the blue sky that distinguish Brighton from nearly all other places in England, and notably from London, which supplies so large a portion of Brighton's floating population. Bülow's performances, alternately in London and at Brighton, have been the great attraction of our Winter musical season. He has not, on the whole, been very favorably criticised. Indeed, in some journals, a dead set would seem to have been made at him, on the ground that he gives to the music he performs an expression all his own—an expression, that is to say, not intended by the composer; that he, in fact, thinks less of the composer than of his own power and brilliancy as a pianist, and that, in his endeavors to astonish the public by the execution of all but impossible feats, he occasionally makes false notes. These charge may, for all I know to the contrary, be true. It would, in any case, be difficult to verify them; and meanwhile the fact remains that Herr Von Bülow is a great artist, and that he is familiar with the music of every composer who has written for harpsichord or piano, from Sebastian Bach to such modern German writers as Raff and Rheinberger, whose works, by the way, were unknown in England until Herr Von Bülow introduced them. It is easy to say that he plays with exaggerated expression; and it would be equally easy, if he confined himself to following the composer's printed indications, to accuse him of being cold, formal, and precise. All I think of him is that he is one of the greatest pianists I ever heard, and quite unrivaled in the execution of particular kinds of music—that, for instance, of Chopin, which he particularly affects. I have forgotten to mention one rather important point, that while musical critics, with their usual vehemence, attribute to Herr Von Bülow every possible merit and every possible defect, the public and the great bulk of the musical profession are unanimous in applauding him. The attacks of which Herr Von Bülow is made the object, may be explained in more ways than one; partly because when a critic has once found fault with an artist, he feels it his duty not to retract, especially if some other critic questions the justice of his blame, and on his part, by way of righting matters, indulges in excessive praise. At present, the battle being fought by London musical critics over Herr Von Bülow's piano is a personal one, with which Herr Von Bülow's merits as a pianist have little if anything to do. A certain prejudice, too, is entertained against Herr Von Bülow, by reason of his known enthusiasm for Wagner's music; and from one point of view I share this prejudice myself. The grateful Wagner is known to have repaid Bülow's enthusiastic admiration by enthusiastically admiring Bülow's wife, with whom he ultimately eloped, and to whom he is now married. I cannot understand any one, under any circumstances, caring very much for Wagner's music; but that Bülow, in his peculiar relations toward Wagner, should still be one of his most fervent and fanatical disciples, passes comprehension altogether. The Pope is said to have censured the Abbé Liszt for giving his sanction to the marriage of his daughter, divorced from Hans Von Bülow, to Richard Wagner. That, however, right or wrong in a canonical sense, was at least natural, which is more than can be said of the attitude of Liszt's first son-in-law toward his successor in that capacity. Bülow's truly Christian feeling toward Wagner will not, however, enable him to prevent the infliction of a great injury upon that much-talked-of, but—in England, at least—little-known composer. It is intended to produce "Lohengrin" at Drury Lane Theatre, with Mr. George Perren in the part of the hero—an arrangement which must alone suffice to cause the utter failure of the work.

S. E.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—The situation in railroad circles here is unchanged. The strikers on the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad still hold out, and assert positively that they will not return to work unless their demands are complied with. It is not probable that the engineers on the Nashville Railroad will strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Up to 3 P. M. to-day, there has been no conference between the Pennsylvania Railroad officials and the Engineers' Committee. It is probable that there will be no strike.

ANTICIPATED STRIKE IN JERSEY CITY.

There was nothing new to note at the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City yesterday. The usual trains were run. Superintendent Barker had no further intelligence to communicate regarding the intentions of the engineers in his division. The statement published that Mr. Barker had gone to Philadelphia to consult with the President about the threatened strike of the engineers, was without foundation. The engineers of the road say they do not as yet consider the question of a strike fully settled, and intimate that should they decide to strike, the company would not be able to obtain engineers to fill their places, as in this division very few are at the present time out of employment. The company, however, takes a very different view of the matter, and the chief officers express themselves as confident of being able to fill all vacancies which may occur with little trouble. The general opinion seems to be that there will be no strike among any class of the employes of the company on the eastern divisions. There seems to be ground for the report that the freight transported by the Pennsylvania Company has fallen off considerably. The express companies, too, complain of a depression in traffic. The United States Express Company now receives but ten cars of freight daily, on the average, which is said to be a considerable falling off. On the Erie Railway, however, freight seems to be heavy, and the yard is heavily blocked with it. It consists mainly of grain, and other Western products. It is certain that the strike of the engineers and firemen on the leased roads of the Pennsylvania Company has had much to do with the falling off in the amount of freight transported by the company within the past ten days.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED TOWN BONDS.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States has given a decision in favor of Geo. O. Marcy, of Boston, confirming the validity of $40,000 worth of Illinois registered town bonds, issued in aid of the Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad. The town attempted to avoid paying interest on the bonds, alleging that they were illegally issued. The basis of the court's decision was that no irregularity precedent to the issue, not even fraud on the part of the agents of the town, can vitiate the bonds in the hands of an innocent holder. The court applies the same rules to these bonds as are applied to commercial paper.

THE VICTIMS OF THE ADOLPH VON BARTH.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3.—The following are the names of the seamen who were suffocated on the German barkentine Adolph Von Barth: Wm. N. Schult, of Zingst, Prussia, aged about forty; Karl Freidrich Theodore Killerman, of Jarth, Germany, aged about seventeen; Frederick Herman Christain Holtz, of Barth, aged about forty; Johann Herman Christian Schutt, of Zingst, aged about forty-two, and Johann Heimesch Schutt, of Zingst, aged about thirty-six.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—John W. Cartwright, one of the Receivers of the Hide and Leather Insurance Company, has been judged guilty of contempt, and sentenced to six months in jail, by Judge Devens, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, for not complying with an order of the court requiring him to pay back $13,565 97, which he drew from the assets of the company as compensation for his services. Cartwright has appealed to the full Bench.

SUFFOCATED BY COAL-GAS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3.—Two seamen and the steward of the German barkentine Adolph Von Barth were suffocated by coal-gas generated from a stove in a close cabin, last night. Two other seamen are in a critical condition from the same cause, but may recover. The Captain and mate declined to give the names of the men, but they will probably be ascertained by the Coroner's Jury.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—B. D. Rodgers, for several years the book-keeper of Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co.'s pork-house in this city, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzling money from his employers. The amount taken is unknown, but is supposed to be over $12,000. It is understood that the money will be refunded to the firm by Rodgers' father.

PROBABLE WIFE-MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 3.—Anthony Evans, lately employed in the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph in this city, to-night met his wife in the street, from whom he had been separated, and after a few words stabbed her in the side, inflicting, it is thought, fatal injuries. He then inflicted a slight wound on himself. He was arrested.

THE CASE OF JORDAN, MARSH & CO.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3.—The *Gazette*, to-morrow morning, will publish a statement of Mr. H. S. Jackson, a secret service agent of the United States Treasury Department, to the effect that he was employed by the Government two years ago to ferret out frauds relative to Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

MEETING OF THE CORTES—MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT CASTELAR.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—The Cortes met yesterday, and President Castelar read his message from the Ministerial benches. He said the Government had acted promptly and energetically against disturbances and conspiracies of all kinds, and that order had been maintained everywhere except in the north, where the Carlists still maintained their attitude of rebellion, and at Cartagena, where, unfortunately, a criminal insurrection had possessed itself of one of the strongest places in Spain, and with it the best arsenals and the most formidable ironclads and impregnable fortresses within which to protect their accursed flag. Want of troops and resources delay their recapture, which, however, is certain in the end. It is beyond doubt that the insurgents of Cartagena have direct communication with the Carlists. The Carlist war is greatly aggravated by the disorganization, lack of discipline, and dissensions among the leaders of the forces supporting the Government cause. The President appeals to all, in the presence of this war, to sink and efface party differences. No policy is possible for the Government except continuance of the war. Spaniards should keep in mind that while it continues it imperils their young Republic, their ancient liberties, their conquests, their civilization. We strive to maintain the position of a modern European people. Hence war, though an abnormal condition, requiring the suspension of certain social functions, and temporary sacrifices, is necessary, just as in fever, abstinence from accustomed food is necessary. We must have a standing army, an army consolidation, the revival of the military penal code, and restoration of discipline. The Government has distributed military commands among Generals of all parties, in order to give the army a national character. We have not escaped the tyranny of Kings to submit to the tyranny of parties.

The President speaks in terms of praise of the Republican troops.

The war expenses during the recess, he says, have amounted to 400,000,000 reals. He recommends legislation for gratuitous public instruction, and for the abolition of servile labor and of slavery within the Spanish dominions on both sides of the Atlantic. He says the Cortes must establish a stable government. The European powers will soon recognize the Republic, to which none of them have any invincible antipathy. All countries desire, primarily, the maintenance of order and the protection of the vast interests of commerce. He promises shortly to submit documents relative to the Virginius affair which will demonstrate that war has been avoided, while the principles of international law have been upheld by the course of the Government. In closing, the President congratulates the Cortes that the condition of affairs is greatly improved; the army is recovering from the effects of insubordination; riotous outbreaks are ceasing; the municipal authorities no longer seek to exercise dictatorship; popular risings, barricades, and pronunciamentos have been annihilated by universal suffrage. He appeals to the Cortes to do their duty and receive the verdict of history as the conservative founders of the Spanish Republic.

THE SPANISH CORTES DISSOLVED.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—In the Cortes to-day the Deputies on two votes gave majorities against President Castelar. Gen. Pavia, who is a friend of President Castelar, thereupon occupied the Palace of the Cortes, and other public buildings, with a force of 14,000 troops. He dissolved the Cortes and summoned the most eminent men of all parties, including the members of the present Government, only excepting Carlists and Intransigentes, to form a new Government. This, Gen. Pavia declared, was the only means for the salvation of the country. He refused personally to become a member of the Government.

The streets are filled with people and there is great excitement, but no blood has been shed.

THE CRISIS IN MADRID—LATER.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—The majority in the Cortes against President Castelar was 120.

THE REPUBLICAN FORCE AND THE CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, Jan. 3.—The Spanish Republican force, commanded by Gen. Moriones, is in a critical position. It is opposed by a body of Carlists numbering 20,000 men.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A DISABLED STEAMER.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The steam-ship Victoria, which left Glasgow the 27th of December, for New-York, has returned, with all the blades of her propeller broken.

THE STOCK OF WHEAT IN LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—The actual stock of wheat in this city is 167,000 quarters, which is much below the estimate. The stock of corn is 52,000 quarters, and of flour, 39,000 barrels and 37,000 sacks.

ITALY.

AN ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS IMMINENT.

NAPLES, Jan. 3.—Rumbling sounds from Mount Vesuvius have been heard within the past few days, and an eruption of the volcano is believed to be imminent.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SANDWICH ISLAND NEWS—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The United States steamer Saranac arrived to-day from Honolulu, and brings dates from that port to Dec. 17. The health of the King was not good. He continues to remain about a week at Kailua. The election for Representatives will be held on the 2d of February next.

Small-pox and scarlatina are still on the increase here.

The weather is cold and clear.

The schooner Eliza, from Coos Bay, for this port, is reported lost with all on board. The number of her crew and passengers is unknown. The wreck was seen a short distance north of this port by the crew of the bark Brutus, bound for Puget Sound.

Isaac M. Weaver was hanged at Red Bluff, Cal., to-day, for the murder of A. Warner.

The people of Kingstown, Fresno County, are afraid of Vasquez and his gang, and constantly keep a strong guard over the County Treasurer.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE AND CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The Governor's message is completed, and is now undergoing revision. It will be furnished to the press as it was last year, leaving this City on Monday next. The Controller's Report is also completed, and will be sent to the press throughout the State on Tuesday, as it will not be sent to the Legislature until Wednesday next.

THE CHINA NOT OVERDUE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company states that the China steamer China is just now due, and not overdue as stated on Thursday.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AFTER THE CHINESE.

Although I am a slave,
Although I am alone,
Although I cannot find the grave
Of those who were my own;
I care not to be dead,
I find my life is sweet,
While the moon is overhead
And the flowers about my feet.

The heavy scented air
Is laden with a balm,
To ease Love's heart of aching care
And turn desire to calm;
The pleasant things Love said
The silence shall repeat,
While the moon is overhead
And the flowers about my feet.

It is but for a night;
Love was but for a day;
We know not when he takes his flight,
We know he will not stay:
The night will soon be sped,
I know the hours are fleet,
Though the moon is overhead
And the flowers about my feet.

The flowers are closing fast,
The moon is sinking low;
Sleep falls upon my eyes at last,
I will arise and go;
But still upon my bed
My throbbing heart shall beat
As the moon were overhead
And the flowers about my feet.

I shall awake to thrall,
But strong to struggle on;
The day is much the same for all
When night and Love are gone.
We live on bitter bread
In the burden and the heat,
Till the moon is overhead
And the flowers about our feet.

The patient moon will shine
On other slaves like me,
When other flowers as fair will pine
Or bloom, when I am free,
At home among the dead,
Who find their life most sweet,
Though no moon is overhead
No flowers about their feet.

—*G. A. Simcox.*

LADY FARQUHAR'S OLD LADY.

I myself have never seen a ghost, (I am by no means sure that I wish ever to do so,) but I have a friend whose experience in this respect has been less limited than mine. Till lately, however, I had never heard the details of Lady Farquhar's adventure, though the fact of there being a ghost story which she could, if she chose, relate with the authority of an eye-witness, had been more than once alluded to before me. Living at extreme ends of the country, it is but seldom my friend and I are able to meet; but a few months ago I had the good fortune to spend some days in her house, and one evening our conversation happening to fall on the subject of the possibility of so-called "supernatural" visitations or communications, suddenly what I had heard returned to my memory.

"By the by," I exclaimed, "we need not go far for an authority on the question. You have seen a ghost yourself, Margaret. I remember once hearing it alluded to before you, and you did not contradict it. I have so often meant to ask you for the whole story. Do tell it to us now."

Lady Farquhar hesitated for a moment, and her usually bright expression grew somewhat graver. When she spoke it seemed to be with a slight effort.

"You mean what they all call the story of 'my old lady,' I suppose," she said at last. "Oh, yes, if you care to hear it, I will tell it you. But there is not much to tell, remember."

"There seldom is in *true* stories of the kind," I replied. "Genuine ghost stories are generally abrupt and inconsequence in the extreme; but on this very account all the more impressive. Don't you think so?"

"I don't know that I am a fair judge," she answered. "Indeed," she went on rather gravely, "my own opinion is that what you call *true* ghost stories are very seldom told at all."

"How do you mean? I don't quite understand you," I said, a little perplexed by her words and tone.

"I mean," she replied, "that people who really believe they have come in contact with—with anything of that kind, seldom care to speak about it."

"Do you really think so? Do you mean that you feel so yourself?" I exclaimed with considerable surprise. "I had no idea you did, or I would not have mentioned the subject. Of course you know I would not ask you to tell it if it is the least painful or disagreeable to you to talk about it."

"But it isn't. Oh, no, it is not nearly so bad as that," she replied, with a smile. "I cannot really say it is either painful or disagreeable to me to recall it, for I cannot exactly apply either of those words to the thing itself. All that I feel is a sort of shrinking from the subject, strong enough to prevent my ever alluding to it lightly or carelessly. Of all things, I should dislike to have a joke made of it. But with you I have no fear of that. And you trust me, don't you? I don't mean as to truthfulness only; but you don't think me deficient in common sense and self-control—not morbid, or very apt to be run away with by my imagination?"

"Not the sort of person one would pick out as likely to see ghosts?" I replied. "Certainly not. You are far too sensible and healthy and vigorous. I can't fancy you the victim of delusion of any kind very readily. But as to ghosts—are they or are they not delusions? There lies the question! Tell us your experience of them, any way."

So she told the story I had asked for—told it in the simplest language, and with no exaggeration of tone or manner, as we sat there in her pretty drawing-room, our chairs drawn close to the fire, for it was Christmas time, and the weather was "seasonable." Two or three of Margaret's children were in the room, though not within hearing of us; all looked bright and cheerful, nothing mysterious. Yet notwithstanding the total deficiency of ghostly accessories, the story impressed me vividly.

"It was early in the Spring of '55 that it happened," began Lady Farquhar; "I never forget the year, for a reason I will tell you afterward. It is fully fifteen years ago now—a long time—but I am still quite able to recall the feeling this strange adventure of mine left on me, though a few details and particulars have grown confused and misty. I think it often happens so when one tries, as it were too hard, to be accurate and unexaggerated in telling over anything. One's very honesty is against one. I have not told it over many times, but each time it seems more difficult to tell it quite exactly; the impression left at the time was so powerful that I have always dreaded incorrectness or exaggeration creeping in. It reminds me, too, of the curious way in which a familiar word or name grows distorted, and then cloudy and strange, if one looks at it too long or thinks about it too much. But I must get on with my story. Well, to begin again. In the Winter of '54-'55 we were living—my mother, my sister, and I, that is, and from time to time my brother—in, or rather near, a quiet little village on the south coast of Ireland. We had gone there, before the worst of the Winter began at home, for the sake of my health. I had not been as well as usual for some time, (this was greatly owing, I believe, to my having lately endured unusual anxiety of mind,) and my dear mother dreaded the cold weather for me, and determined to avoid it. I say that I had had unusual anxiety to bear, still it was not of a kind to render me morbid or fanciful. And what is even more to the point, my mind was perfectly free from prepossession or association in connection with the place we were living in, or the people who had lived there before us. I simply knew nothing whatever of these people, and I had no sort of fancy about the house—that it was haunted, or anything of that kind, and indeed I never heard that it was thought to be haunted. It did not look like it; it was just a moderate-sized, somewhat old-fashioned country, or rather seaside, house, furnished, with the exception of one room, in an ordinary enough modern style. The exception was a small room on the bedroom floor, which, though not locked off, (that is to say, the key was left in the lock outside,) was not given up for our use, as it was crowded with musty old furniture, packed closely together, and all of a fashion many, many years older than that of the contents of the rest of the house. I remember some of the pieces of furniture still, though I think I was only once or twice in the room all the time we were there. There were two or three old-fashioned cabinets or bureaus; there was a regular four-post bedstead, with the gloomy curtains still hanging round it; and ever so many spider-legged chairs and rickety tables; and I rather think in one corner there was a spinet. But there was nothing particularly curious or attractive, and we never thought of meddling with the things, or "poking about," as girls sometimes do; for we always thought it was by mistake that this room had not been locked off altogether, so that no one should meddle with anything in it.

We had rented the house for six months from a Capt. Marchmont, a half-pay officer, naval or military, I don't know which, for we never saw him, and all the negotiations were managed by an agent. Capt. Marchmont and his family, as a rule, lived at Ballyreina all the year round—they found it cheap and healthy, I suppose—but this year they had preferred to pass the Winter in some livelier neighborhood, and they were very glad to let the house. It never occurred to us to doubt our landlord's being the owner of it; it was not till some time after we left that we learned that he himself was only a tenant, though a tenant of long standing. There were no people about to make friends with, or to hear local gossip from. There were no gentry within visiting distance, and if there had been, we should hardly have cared to make friends for so short a time as we were to be there. The people of the village were mostly fishermen and their families. There were so many of them we never got to know any specially. The doctor and the priest, and the Protestant clergyman, were all new-comers, and all three very uninteresting. The clergyman used to dine with us sometimes, as my brother had had some sort of introduction to him when we came to Ballyreina; but we never heard anything about the place from him. He was a great talker, too. I am sure he would have told us anything he knew. In short, there was nothing romantic or suggestive either about our house or the village. But we didn't care. You see we had gone there simply for rest and quiet and pure air, and we got what we wanted.

Well, one evening about the middle of March, I was up in my room dressing for dinner, and just as I had about finished dressing, my sister Helen came in. I remember her saying as she came in, "Aren't you ready yet, Maggie? Are you making yourself extra smart for Mr. Conroy?" Mr. Conroy was the clergyman; he was dining with us that night. And then Helen looked at me and found fault with me, half in fun of course, for not having put on a prettier dress. I remember I said it was good enough for Mr. Conroy, who was no favorite of mine; but Helen wasn't satisfied till I agreed to wear a bright scarlet neck-ribbon of hers, and she ran off to her room to fetch it. I followed her almost immediately. Her room and mine, I must, by the by, explain, were at extreme ends of a passage several yards in length. There was a wall on one side of this passage, and a balustrade overlooking the staircase on the other. My room was at the end nearest the top of the staircase. There were no doors along the passage leading to Helen's room, but just beside her door, at the end, was that of the unused room I told you of, filled with the old furniture. The passage was lighted from above by a skylight—I mean, it was by no means dark or shadowy—and on the evening I am speaking of it was still clear daylight. We dined early at Ballyreina. I don't think it could have been more than a quarter to five when Helen came into my room. Well, as I was saying, I followed her almost immediately, so quickly that as I came out of my room I was in time to catch sight of her as she ran along the passage, and to see her go into her own room. Just as I lost sight of her—I was coming along more deliberately, you understand—suddenly, how or when exactly I cannot tell, I perceived *another* figure walking along the passage in front of me. It was a woman, a little thin woman, but though she had her back to me, something in her gait told me she was not young. She seemed a little bent, and walked feebly. I can remember her dress even now with the most perfect distinctness. She had a gown of gray clinging stuff, rather scanty in the skirt, and one of those funny little old-fashioned black shawls with a sewed-on border, that you seldom see nowadays. Do you know the kind I mean? It was a narrow, shawl-pattern border, and there was a short tufty black fringe below the border. And she had a gray poke bonnet, a bonnet made of silk "gathered" on to a large stiff frame; "drawn" bonnets they used to be called. I took in all these details of her dress in a moment, and even in that moment I noticed too that the materials of her clothes looked *good*, though so plain and old-fashioned. But somehow my first impulse when I saw her was to call out, "Fraser is that you?" Fraser was my mother's maid: she was a young woman and not the least like the person in front of me, but I think a vague idea rushed across my mind that it might be Fraser dressed up to trick the other servants. But the figure took no notice of my exclamation; it, or she, walked on quietly, not even turning her head round in the least. She walked slowly down the passage, seemingly quite unconscious of my presence, and, to my extreme amazement, disappeared into the unused room. The key, as I think I told you, was always turned in the lock—that is to say, the door was locked, but the key was left in it; but the old woman did not seem to me to unlock the door, or even to turn the handle. There seemed no obstacle in her way. She just quietly, as it were, walked through the door. Even by this time I hardly think I felt frightened. What I had seen had passed too quickly for me as yet to realize its strangeness. Still I felt perplexed and vaguely uneasy, and I hurried on to my sister's room. She was standing by the toilet-table, searching for the ribbon. I think I must have looked startled, for before I could speak she called out, "Maggie, what ever is the matter with you? You look as if you were going to faint." I asked her if she had heard anything, though it was an inconsistent question, for to *my* ears there had been no sound at all. Helen answered, "Yes;" a moment before I came into the room she had heard the lock of the lumber-room (so we called it) door click, and had wondered what I could be going in there for. Then I told her what I had seen. She looked a little startled, but declared it must have been one of the servants.

"If it is a trick of the servants," I answered, "it should be exposed;" and when Helen offered to search through the lumber-room with me at once, I was very ready to agree to it. I was so satisfied of the reality of what I had seen, that I declared to Helen that the old woman, whoever she was, *must* be in the room; it stood to reason that, having gone in, she must still be there, as she could not possibly have come out again without our knowledge.

So, plucking up our courage, we went to the lumber-room door. I felt so certain that but a moment before some one had opened it, that I took hold of the knob quite confidently and turned it, just as one always does to open a door. The handle turned, but the door did not yield. I stooped down to see why; the reason was plain enough; the door was still locked, locked as usual, and the key in the lock! Then Helen and I stared at each other; her mind was evidently recurring to the sound she had heard; what I began to think I can hardly put in words.

But when we got over this new start a little, we set to work to search the room as we had intended. And we searched it thoroughly, I assure you. We dragged the old tables and chairs out of their corners, and peeped behind the cabinets and chests of drawers where no one *could* have been hidden. Then we climbed upon the old bedstead, and shook the curtains till we were covered with dust; and then we crawled under the valances, and came out looking like sweeps; but there was nothing to be found. There was certainly *no one* in the room, and by all appearances no one could have been there for weeks. We had hardly time to make ourselves fit to be seen when the dinner-bell rang, and we had to hurry down stairs. As we ran down we agreed to say nothing of what had happened before the servants, but after dinner in the drawing-room we told our story. My mother and brother listened to it attentively, said it was very strange, and owned themselves as puzzled as we. Mr. Conroy of course laughed uproariously, and made us dislike him more than ever. After he had gone we talked it over again among ourselves, and my mother, who hated mysteries, did her utmost to explain what I had seen in a matter-of-fact, natural way. Was I sure it was not only Helen herself I had seen, after fancying she had reached her own room? Was I quite certain it was not Fraser after all, carrying a shawl, perhaps, which made her look different? Might it not have been this, that, or the other? It was no use. Nothing could convince me that I had not seen what I had seen; and though, to satisfy my mother, we cross-questioned Fraser, it was with no result in the way of explanation. Fraser evidently knew nothing that could throw light on it, and she was quite certain that at the time I had seen the figure, both the other servants were down stairs in the kitchen. Fraser was perfectly trustworthy; we warned her not to frighten the others by speaking about the affair at all, but we could not leave off speaking about it among ourselves. We spoke about it so much for the next few days, that at last my mother lost patience, and forbade us to mention it again. At least she pretended to lose patience; in reality I believe she put a stop to the discussion because she thought it might have a bad effect on our nerves, on mine especially; for I found out afterward that in her anxiety she even went the length of writing about it to our old doctor at home, and that it was by his advice she acted in forbidding us to talk about it any more. Poor dear mother! I don't know that it was very sound advice. One's mind often runs all the more on things one is forbidden to mention. It certainly was so with me, for I thought over my strange adventure almost incessantly for some days after we left off talking about it."

Here Margaret paused.

"And is that all?" I asked, feeling a little disappointed, I think, at the unsatisfactory ending to the "true ghost story."

"All!" repeated Lady Farquhar, rousing herself as if from a reverie, "all! oh, dear no. I have sometimes wished it had been, for I don't think what I have told you would have left any long-lasting impression on me. All! oh, dear no. I am only at the beginning of my story."

So we resettled ourselves again to listen, and Lady Farquhar continued:

"For some days, as I said, I could not help thinking a good deal of the mysterious old woman I had seen. Still, I assure you I was not exactly frightened. I was more puzzled—puzzled and annoyed at not being able in any way to explain the mystery. But by ten days or so from the time of my first adventure the impression was beginning to fade. Indeed, the day before the evening I am now going to tell you of, I don't think my old lady had been in my head at all. It was filled with other things. So, don't you see, the explaining away what I saw as entirely a delusion, a fancy of my own brain, has a weak point here; for had it been all my fancy, it would surely have happened sooner—at the time my mind really was full of the subject. Though even if it had been so, it would not have explained the curious coincidence of my "fancy" with facts, actual facts of which at the time I was in complete ignorance. It must have been just about ten days after my first adventure that I happened one evening, between eight and nine o'clock, to be alone up-stairs in my own room. We had dined at half-past five as usual, and had been sitting together in the drawing-room since dinner, but I had made some little excuse for coming up stairs; the truth being that I wanted to be alone to read over a letter which the evening post (there actually was an evening post at Ballyreina) had brought me, and which I had only had time to glance at. It was a very welcome and dearly-prized letter, and the reading of it made me very happy. I don't think I had felt as happy all the months we had been in Ireland as I was feeling that evening. Do you remember my saying I never forget the year all this happened? It was the year '55, and the month of March, the Spring following that first dreadful "Crimean Winter," and news had just come to England of the Czar's death, and every one was wondering and hoping and fearing what would be the results of it. I had no very near friends in the Crimea, but of course, like every one else, I was intensely interested in all that was going on, and in this letter of mine there was told the news of the Czar's death, and there was a good deal of comment upon it. I had read my letter—more than once, I dare say—and was beginning to think I must go down to the others in the drawing-room. But the fire in my bedroom was very tempting; it was burning so brightly, that though I had got up from my chair by the fireside to leave the room, and had blown out the candle I had read my letter by, I yielded to the inclination to sit down again for a minute or two to dream pleasant dreams and think pleasant thoughts. At last I rose and turned toward the door—it was standing wide open, by the by. But I had hardly made a step from the fireplace when I was stopped short by what I saw. Again the same strange indefinable feeling of not knowing how or when it had come there, again the same painful sensation of perplexity, (not yet amounting to fear,) as to whom or what it was I saw before me. The room, you must understand, was perfectly flooded with the firelight; except in the corners, perhaps, every object was as distinct as possible. And the object I was staring at was not in a corner, but standing there right before me—between me and the open door, alas!—in the middle of the room. It was the old woman again, but this time with her face toward me, with a look upon it, it seemed to me, as if she were conscious of my presence. It is very difficult to tell over thoughts and feelings that can hardly have taken any time to pass, or that passed almost simultaneously. My very first impulse this time was, as it had been the first time I saw her, to explain in some natural way the presence before me. I think this says something for my common sense, does it not? My mind did not readily desert matters of fact, you see. I did not think of Fraser this time, but the thought went through my mind, "She must be some friend of the servants who comes in to see them of an evening. Perhaps they have sent her up to look at my fire." So at first I looked up at her with simple inquiry. But as I looked my feelings changed. I realized that this was the same being who had appeared to me so mysteriously once before; I recognized every detail of her dress; I even noticed it more acutely than the first time—for instance, I recollect observing that here and there the short tufty fringe of her shawl was stuck together, instead of hanging smoothly and evenly all around. I looked up at her face. I cannot now describe the features beyond saying that the whole face was refined and pleasing, and that in the expression there was certainly nothing to alarm or repel. It was rather wistful and beseeching, the look in the eyes anxious, the lips slightly parted, as if she were on the point of speaking. I have since thought that if *I* had spoken, if I *could* have spoken—for I did make one effort to do so, but no audible words would come at my bidding—the spell that bound the poor soul, this mysterious wanderer from some shadowy borderland between life and death, might have been broken, and the message that I now believe burdened her delivered. Sometimes I wish I could have done it; but then, again—oh no! a *voice* from those unreal lips would have been too awful—flesh and blood could not have stood it. For another instant I kept my eyes fixed upon her without moving; then there came over me at last, with an awful thrill, a sort of suffocating gasp of horror, the consciousness, the actual realization of the fact that this before me, this *presence*, was no living human being, no dweller in our familiar world—not a woman, but a ghost! Oh, it was an awful moment! I pray that I may never again endure another like it. There is something so indescribably frightful in the feeling that we are on the verge of being tried *beyond* what we can bear, that ordinary conditions are slipping away from under us, that in another moment reason or life itself must snap with the strain; and all these feelings I then underwent. At last I moved, moved backward from the figure. I dared not attempt to *pass* her. Yet I could not at first turn away from her. I stepped backward, facing her still as I did so, till I was close to the fire-place. Then I turned sharply from her, sat down again on the low chair still standing by the hearth, resolutely forcing myself to gaze into the fire, which was blazing cheerfully, though conscious all the time of a terrible fascination urging me to look round again to the middle of the room. Gradually, however, now that I no longer *saw* her, I began a little to recover myself. I tried to bring my sense and reason to bear on the matter. "This being," I said to myself, "whoever and whatever she is, *cannot harm* me. I am under God's protection as much at this moment as at any moment of my life. All creatures, even disembodied spirits, if there be such, and this among them, if it be one, are under His control. *Why* should I be afraid? I am being tried; my courage and trust are being tried to the utmost: let me prove them, let me keep my own self-respect, by mastering this cowardly, unreasonable terror." And after a time I began to feel stronger and surer of myself. Then I rose from my seat and turned toward the door again; and oh, the relief of seeing that the way was clear; my terrible visitor had disappeared! I hastened across the room, I passed the few steps of passage that lay between my door and the staircase, and hurried down the first flight in a sort of suppressed agony of eagerness to find myself again safe in the living human companionship of my mother and sisters in the cheerful drawing-room below. But my trial was not yet over—indeed, it seemed to me afterward that it had only now reached its height; perhaps the strain on my nervous system was now beginning to tell, and my powers of endurance were all but exhausted. I cannot say if it was so or not. I can only say that my agony of terror, of horror, of absolute *fear*, was far past describing in words, when, just as I reached the little landing at the foot of the first short staircase, and was on the point of running down the longer flight still before me, I *saw again*, coming slowly up the steps, as if to meet me, the ghostly figure of the old woman. It was too much. I was reckless by this time; I could not stop. I rushed down the staircase, brushing past the figure as I went; I use the word intentionally—I did *brush* past her, I *felt* her. This part of my experience was, I believe, quite at variance with the sensations of orthodox ghost-seers; but I am really telling you all I was conscious of. Then I hardly remember anything more; my agony broke out at last in a loud shrill cry, and I suppose I fainted. I only know that when I recovered my senses I was in the drawing-room, on the sofa, surrounded by my terrified mother and sisters. But it was not for some time that I could find voice or courage to tell them what had happened to me; for some days I was on the brink of a serious illness, and for long afterward I could not endure to be left alone, even in the broadest daylight."

Lady Farquhar stopped. I fancied, however, from her manner that there was more to tell, so I said nothing; and in a minute or two she went on speaking.

"We did not stay long at Ballyreina after this. I was not sorry to leave it; but still, before the time came for us to do so, I had begun to recover from the most painful part of the impression left upon me by my strange adventure. And when I was at home again, far from the place where it had happened, I gradually lost the feeling of horror altogether, and remembered it only as a very curious and inexplicable experience. Now and then, even, I did not shrink from talking about it, generally, I think, with a vague hope that somehow, some time or other, light might be thrown upon it. Not that I ever expected, or could have believed it possible, that the supernatural character of the adventure could be explained away; but I always had a misty fancy that sooner or later I should find out *something* about my old lady, as we came to call her—who she had been and what her history was."

"And did you?" I asked eagerly.

"Yes, I did," Margaret answered. "To some extent, at least, I learned the explanation of what I had seen. This was how it was: Nearly a year after we had left Ireland I was staying with one of my aunts, and one evening some young people, who were also visiting her, began to talk about ghosts, and my aunt, who had heard something of the story from my mother, begged me to tell it all. I did tell it, just as I have now told it to you. When I had finished, an elderly lady who was present, and who had listened very attentively, surprised me a little by asking the name of the house where it happened. 'Was it Ballyreina?' she said. I answered 'Yes,' wondering how she knew it, for I had not mentioned it.

"'Then I can tell you whom you saw,' she exclaimed; 'it must have been one of the old Miss Fitzgeralds—the eldest one. The description suits her exactly.'

"I was quite puzzled. We had never heard of any Fitzgeralds at Ballyreina. I said so to the lady, and asked her to explain what she meant. She told me all she knew. It appeared there had been a family of that name for many generations at Ballyreina. Once upon a time—a long-ago once upon a time—the Fitzgeralds had been great and rich; but gradually one misfortune after another had brought them down in the world, and at the time my informant heard about them the only representatives of the old family were three maiden ladies already elderly. Mrs. Gordon, the lady who told me all this, had met them once, and had been much impressed by what she heard of them. They had got poorer and poorer, till at last they had to give up the struggle, and sell, or let on a long lease, their dear old home, Ballyreina. They were too proud to remain in their own country after this, and spent the rest of their lives on the Continent, wandering about from place to place. The most curious part of it was that nearly all their wandering was actually *on foot*. They were too poor to afford to travel much in the usual way, and yet, once torn from their old associations, the traveling mania seized them; they seemed absolutely unable to rest. So on foot, and speaking not a word of any language but their own, these three desolate sisters journeyed over a great part of the Continent. They visited most of the principal towns, and were well known in several. I dare say they are still remembered at some of the places they used to stay at, though never for more than a short time together. Mrs. Gordon had met them somewhere, I forget where, but it was many years ago. Since then she had never heard of them; she did not know if they were alive or dead; she was only certain that the description of my old lady was exactly like that of the eldest of the sisters, and that the name of their old home was Ballyreina. And I remember her saying: 'If ever a heart was buried in a house, it was that of poor old Miss Fitzgerald.'"

"That was all Mrs. Gordon could tell me," continued Lady Farquhar; "but it led to my learning a little more. I told my brother what I had heard. He used often at that time to be in Ireland on business, and to satisfy me, the next time he went, he visited the village of Ballyreina again, and in one way and another he found out a few particulars. The house, you remember, had been let to us by a Capt. Marchmont. He, my brother discovered, was not the owner of the place, as we had naturally imagined, but only rented it on a very long lease from some ladies of the name of Fitzgerald. It had been in Captain Marchmont's possession for a great many years at the time he let it to us, and the Fitzgeralds, never returning there even to visit it, had come to be almost forgotten. The room with the old-fashioned furniture had been reserved by the owners of the place to leave some of their poor old treasures in—relics too cumbersome to be carried about with them in their strange wanderings, but too precious, evidently, to be parted with. We, of course, never could know what may not have been hidden away in some of the queer old bureaus I told you of. Family papers of importance, perhaps; possibly some ancient love-letters, forgotten in the confusion of their leave-taking; a lock of hair, or a withered flower, perhaps, that she, my poor old lady, would fain have clasped in her hand when dying, or have had buried with her. Ah, yes; there must be many a pitiful old story that is never told."

Lady Farquhar stooped and gazed dreamily and half sadly into the fire.

"Then Miss Fitzgerald *was* dead when you were at Ballyreina?" I asked.

Margaret looked up with some surprise.

"Did I not say so?" she exclaimed. "That was the point of most interest in what my brother discovered. He could not hear the exact date of her death, but he learned with certainty that she was dead—had died, I think, at Geneva, some time in the month of March in the previous year—*the same month, March, '55, in which I had twice seen the apparition at Ballyreina.*"

This was my friend's ghost story.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition.—He has done for Egypt in the Nile Valley as much as, or more, than Sir Garnet Wolseley is required to accomplish for Great Britain in Ashantee. He had a worse territory to push through, and the slave-traders appear to have been as dangerous enemies as the Ashantees. He had not, indeed, to cut a road, but he had to cut a channel for a steamer through a region where the Nile loses itself in a vast marsh, penetrable only by the light boats of the slave-traders, who were everywhere ready to descend on any scattered party. This marsh stopped him for a season, and even then it took him four months to drag his steamer, baggage, and ammunition through the deep slush and rank vegetation, till at last he reached Gondokoro, only to find every man's hand against him. The hostility of the slave-traders he expected, for everywhere, at the cost of ruining whole provinces, they were accumulating wealth; but he did not expect to find the negroes interested in the traffic, or to hear a negro chief, after condemning the trade, offer to sell him his own son in exchange for a spade. The negroes, in fact, seem to have regarded their children, women, and followers as articles of commerce, and were only enraged because the traders took them without any compensation. The explorer's first step was to establish order, which he did by first defeating the Bari tribe, and then summarily crushing an incipient mutiny in his own force by leading his followers suddenly against the enemy, whom they pillaged of all their corn. This restored his prestige, and he reached Fattiko, where, on a plateau 4,000 feet above the sea-level, with an average temperature of 75°, he hoped to establish the centre of his authority. It was necessary to push forward, however, if he was to put down the slave trade, and with only 400 men he pressed southward, took a town of 8,000 men, defeated the King, who had just celebrated his accession by burying all his relatives alive; and after seven days of incessant marching and fighting through long grass where the slaveholders' followers concealed themselves in a kind of endless ambuscade, arrived at a territory governed by a friendly chief named Rionga, who "exchanged blood with him," and would have passed on still further, but that he heard the slave-traders were attacking Fattiko. Selecting forty picked men, and arming them with the Snider, he instantly turned in his tracks, and reached Fattiko just in time to attack a force of 270 slave-hunters, who were, as usual, utterly crushed by the Snider, and fled, leaving 141 dead on the field, and £30,000 worth of ivory. From this moment the slave-traders appear to have recognized their master, for they disturbed the country no more. Sir Samuel set up a regular Government, demanded a revenue of a measure of corn per mensem for each household, which was regularly paid, and so completely established his authority that he thought he might leave, appointed an Egyptian Colonel as his substitute, and so delighted the Viceroy with his narrative that he has selected another Englishman, Col. Gordon—"Chinese" Gordon—to succeed to the Pashalic, and with additional powers and forces to consolidate the new acquisition.—*The Spectator.*

An Anecdote from Dr. Robert Chambers's Scrap-book.—It is not wise to do or say anything to a child under an injunction not to tell. Here is a story in point, which was reported to me from the ladies at Fingask, Perthshire, (1853.) A Highland family of some dignity, but not much means, was to receive a visit from some English relations for the first time. Great was the anxiety and great the efforts to make things wear a respectable appearance before these assumedly fastidious strangers. The lady had contrived to get up a pretty good dinner, but either from an indulgent disposition, or from some defect in her set of servants, she allowed her son Bobby, a little boy, to be present, instead of remanding him to the nursery. But little was she aware of Bobby's power of torture.

Bobby, who was dressed in a new jacket and pair of buff-colored trowsers, had previously received strict injunctions to sit at table quietly, and on no account to join in conversation. For a little while he carried out these instructions by sitting perfectly quiet till the last guest had been helped to soup, whereupon, during a slight lull in the general conversation, Bobby quietly said:

"I want some soup, mamma."

"You can't be allowed to have any soup, Bobby. You must not be always asking for things."

"If you don't give me some soup immediately, I'll tell *you*!"

The lady seemed a little troubled, and instead of sending Bobby out of the room, quietly yielded to his demand. Soup being removed and fish introduced, there was a fresh demand.

"Mamma, I want some sea-fish," (a rarity in the Highlands.)

"Bobby," said the mother, "you are very forward. You can't get any fish. You must sit quietly, and not trouble us so much."

"Well, mamma, if I don't get some fish, mind I'll tell *you*."

"O, Bobby, you're a plague!" and then she gave him the fish.

A little further on in the dinner. Bobby, observing his papa and the guests taking wine, was pleased to break in once more.

"Papa, I would like a glass of wine!"

By this time, as might well be supposed, the attention of the company had been pretty fully drawn to Bobby, about whom, in all probability, there prevailed but one opinion. The father was irritated at the incident.

"Bobby, you must be quiet; you can have no wine."

"Well, papa, if I don't get some wine, mind—I'll tell *you*."

"You rascal, you shall have no wine!"

"You had better do it," answered Bobby firmly. "Once, twice—will *you* give me the wine? Come, now, mind I'll tell *you*. Once, twice"—

The father looked canes and lashes at his progeny. Bobby, however, was not to be daunted.

"Here goes now! Once—twice—will you do it? Once—twice—thrice! My trowsers were made out of mother's old window-blinds!"

Stiff English party dissolves in inconstrainable merriment.—*Chambers's Journal.*

The New Curiosity Shop.—Doubtless modern Dresden, modern Sèvres, modern Wedgewood, are all very beautiful in their way, and secure prices far beyond their intrinsic value. And why so? Simply that very many persons exclaim, "What do I want with old china, old bronzes, old wood carvings? those of to-day are so beautiful. I admit the fact; modern art in many cases is very beautiful. Yet, permit me to ask, is an original picture by Murillo, Raphael, or Teniers, equal to a copy? is not a proof from it superior to a common print in beauty, outline, and engraving? Is the painting of a rare old Sèvres, Chelsea, or Buen Retiro cup, or Dresden or Vienna plateau, to be mentioned in the same breath with the daubs on the modern? And, beautiful as are many of the works by Minton, or from Worcester, is the exquisite modeling of early Dresden, Berlin, and Chelsea groups to be for a moment compared to or equaled by those of the present day? No; believe me, no. Any collector of taste, who fully appreciates and understands real art from false, ignores all imitations. Yet the world must be supplied at any price, and if the real is not to be had, they must, or rather will, take that which is offered. Not that I desire to cavil at the sums that are paid in the present era of *bric-à-brac*. The question appears to me simply, not only the increase of riches and education, but the fact of several of the great fabrics of Europe having ceased to exist, while others are consumptive. Thus ended the production of the richly-gilded and artistically-painted old Vienna—I imagine at one time not greatly estimated by the general public or dealers; greatly so, however, by real connoisseurs, who soon ascertained that no European china was more richly decorated; and thus a Vienna cup and saucer, which I have myself formerly obtained for 50s., is now gladly bought as a first-rate specimen for £8 or £10. It is the same as regards Vienna plates. Some of the old ones exquisitely painted and gilded, formerly to be had for £1 or £5, are now worth £20; whereas the modern, though very prettily painted, are quite unequal, while chicanery is resorted to to convince the novice they are originals; whereas innumerable white Vienna plates, having the true marks, which are ancient, some with the rims well-colored and gilded, are now painted in the centre by clever artists—many of them well painted—and are sent to all the capitals for sale. But the connoisseur is not to be deceived: they belong to the "New Curiosity Shop." Many, nay most of the German fabrics of the Palatine—such as Frankenthal, Fulda, Mayence—have also long ceased to exist. I confess to never having come across imitations or false productions. I conclude they can scarcely be imitated; for, in my humble opinion, many of the groups are matchless in life and spirit as to face and form. And yet, I know not why, they appeared to me to be never considered equal to Dresden by dealers, though all of a sudden they appear to have taken their just place among amateurs with taste and knowledge. The Imperial fabric of Russia, founded by Catherine II., will also, I greatly fear, die the death of many others, and give place to modern art, though of late years it was rising in perfection of modeling and form, and all now produced is sold at treble the price of former years. The downfall of so many of these great and valuable schools of art appears to me to be caused from the simple fact that all the great fabrics of Europe, which were hitherto protected by the pecuniary aid of the State in which they were born—such as Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Petersburg, Chelsea—were to a certain degree mere treasure-houses for royal ceramic beauties, vieing with one another to produce the finest specimens. Emperors or Kings could select therefrom the choicest works of art to adorn their palaces and give as presents to adorn those of their royal brothers, ambassadors or envoys, or personal friends, for which the State may be said to have paid. So was it at Sevres even during the late Empire; so is it, if I am not incorrect, to the present day at Berlin. Kings, Queens, and Emperors being supplied with the best, the public get what they can. In naming that public, however, I by no means allude to a public who require a sixpenny cup and saucer for matutinal use, but the public with long purses, who could afford to purchase at high prices, and who appreciated and had knowledge of art; and from the collections formed in those days, as from private sources in later years, some of the finest specimens of ceramic art have been dispersed throughout the world. As that world and its ways advanced, however, in the era of reform, even that of porcelain fabrics commenced. Formerly, if I am not in error, Dresden, Sèvres, English, and other porcelain entering Russia paid heavy duties; the same as regards Vienna. The people of those countries therefore fell back on the produce of their own fabrics; and as regards Prussia—the painting and gilding of which were beautiful—it is now scarcely to be had at any reasonable price; and fabrics originally intended to produce works of the highest quality, are now becoming mere china-shops; and every possible artifice, both as to coloring and false marks, is resorted to to mislead the public—by modern art, converted into old; and in many instances so cleverly that none but the most practical connoisseur can detect it.—*London Society.*

Napoleon Bonaparte and Mme. De Staël.—From their first introduction, Mme. De Staël never liked Bonaparte. He inspired her with an instinctive dread—a feeling which was not unique in her. Being an earnest lover of true liberty, she early divined his ambitious projects, and foresaw the despotism that he was working to erect. "That which characterizes Bonaparte's government," she says, "is a profound contempt for all the intellectual riches of human nature, virtue, dignity of soul, religion, enthusiasm. He would desire to reduce man to mere force and cunning, and to designate everything else as mere folly and silliness. The English irritate him above all because they have found the means of combining success with honesty: a combination which Napoleon would have us consider to be impossible." The dislike was reciprocal. "She pretends to speak neither of me nor of politics," said Napoleon; "yet I do not know how it happens, but people love me less who have been with her. She gives them fanciful notions and of the opposite kind to mine." At another time he said, "Mme. De Staël has shafts that would hit a man were he seated upon a rainbow." In the year 1800 he established himself in the Tuileries, where he held a sovereign court, which in gorgeousness would not have shamed the *ancien régime*. In that same year, French society, though still mixed with base alloy, had resumed much of its old brilliance, and gathered as usual around different *nuclei*. Mme. Récamier was then in all the delicate flower of her youth and exquisite grace; Mme. De Visconti in all the blossom of her majestic beauty; Mme. Josephine Bonaparte gave splendid *réunions*, and the Princess De Poix small and exclusive parties. In such *salons* gathered whatever of beauty, wit, and birth the guillotine had spared. But most notable and most brilliant of all these gatherings were those of Mme. De Staël, whose genius and celebrity attracted the finest intellects of all nations. Brilliant as are her works, her conversation is said to have been infinitely more so. "You find that she writes well; hear her talk, and you will find that she writes badly," said a contemporary. She lived above all by conversation and in conversation; it was in that her genius was most thoroughly aroused and was most thoroughly original. "It was in that," says Saint-Beuve, "that she instructed, and, as it were, renewed herself unceasingly, rather than by prolonged meditation. Conversation was her inspiration and her muse." The night before Benjamin Constant, her most intimate friend, made his speech in the Assembly against the growing power of the First Consul, he drew her aside. "If I make this speech," he said, "to-morrow night, your drawing-room will be deserted." "I know it. But you must do what is right," she answered intrepidly. Their prognostications were correct. A party had been arranged for that night; by 5 o'clock she had received letters of excuse from every person invited, not one of whom came. What could more eloquently describe the slavish adulation of the Parisians to their Moloch? But Fouché waited upon her and told her plainly that Napoleon suspected her of having composed that speech. A short time afterward she was commanded to quit Paris and not to reside within forty leagues of it. In vain did Joseph Bonaparte, whom she frequently visited, and with whom she passed the last few days of her Parisian residence, intercede for her. The Consul was immovable. No greater punishment could be imposed upon her than banishment from her beloved Paris, and within the prescribed limits she wandered from village to village, her thoughts ever turned to the one spot with the same melancholy longing that Adam might have felt when looking back on Paradise.—*Temple Bar.*

M. Emile de Girardin.—Another journalist who has long hankered after a public post—but nothing less than a seat in the Cabinet would suit him—is M. Emile de Girardin, the founder of the *Presse*, and owner of the *Liberté*—"le Grand Emile," as Boulevard wags call him. M. de Girardin wears a long wisp of hair over his forehead like the great Napoleon, and just as the dancer Trenis said a hundred years ago, "This century has begotten three men—Voltaire, Frederick the Great, and me"—so would M. de Girardin willingly say, or at all events think, "Two men have illustrated this century—I and Napoleon." He is now past seventy, and has glanced at events all his life through that sheen eye-glass of his, which was once once a very will-o'-the-wisp, leading Frenchmen forever into new fields of speculation, finacial quagmires, and political morasses. At an age when most boys are at school, M. De Girardin had written a novel; before he had even shaved, he started a joint stock company; at twenty-five he founded a paper, which candidly called itself *Le Voleur*, because it filched the best articles from all the other journals; and at twenty-five and a half this paper had procured him three suits at law, a criminal action for libel, and two duels. But M. De Girardin won his suits, got acquitted for the libel, and winged his adversaries; after which he started afresh, and inaugurated a promising era in journalism by publishing serial fictions in a daily paper, along with political leaders, and selling the mixture for a half-penny cheaper than rival newspapers. This grand idea of the *roman feuilleton* put the completing touch to M. De Girardin's fame. All the other papers, even the grave *Débats*, (which trebled its circulation by M. Eugène Sue's novel, *Les Mystères de Paris*,) felt bound to season their politics with long-winded romances; and the *Presse*, in which this experiment had been first tried, brought its owner a cool £10,000 a year. M. De Girardin's next exploits consisted in marrying the beautiful and witty Mlle. Delphine Gay, (then known in literature as the "Viscount De Launay;") in shooting and killing Armand Carrel, the chief of Republican journalists, (1836;) in accurately predicting the fall of every Cabinet that declined listening to his advice, and in getting talked of as a possible member of all new Cabinets. After such a well-spent career, M. De Girardin might fairly claim to sit at rest in the sumptuous palace he has bought in the Champs Elysées next to Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain; but M. De Girardin is one of those men whom nothing in this life will wholly silence, and he takes as great a pleasure as ever he did in bestowing advice on statesmen who have not asked him for it. He has been called *Le Saint Sacrament*, because it has been remarked that Governments only send for him when their condition is past praying for; and his arrival invariably acts like a *Nunc Dimittis* which closes their career for good and all. He hurried to the Tuileries on the 23d February, 1848, just in time to counsel Louis Philippe's abdication when it was too late. He was consulted by Napoleon III. in 1870, by the Empress Regent after Sedan, and by M. Thiers on the eve of the 24th May; but he has never been able to persuade either Sovereign or Premier that he would be a valuable person to have in an administration. This has imparted to his conversation a somewhat injured tone, and he insensibly speaks of himself as of a man whose worth contemporaries have ignored. He has certainly made more noise in his time than any dozen other journalists clubbed together; and what is still better, he has made varieties of noises, for there is not a single opinion in the catalogue of political creeds which he has not at one time or other advocated. In this respect he may be said to have set an example of suppleness to this and the coming generation of writers, who make, and will make, it a point of honor to quote him as a precedent whenever they wish to assail to-day what they defended yesterday—and *vice versa*. But he has set as good an example in other points, for he was the first to launch that style of spasmodic leader, chopped into trenchant lines and short paragraphs, a style now become classical. No great trouble is needed for such leaders, and M. De Girardin, who has never deigned to read up the annals of any nation but the French, had a great art for jumbling up scraps of historical lore, picked up in desultory reading. And yet it is probable that M. De Girardin will be remembered less in connection with his fine manner of writing than because of the good-humored patronage he has always extended to young and struggling men of letters. Himself an adventurer—the term is no disgrace to him, for he wrote an autobiography, greatly glorying in the title—he has never missed a chance of fostering youthful talent. His principal contributors have always been young men, for he loved to have such about him; and any one, no matter how shabby, eccentric, and friendless, who came to ask him for employment, was sure of obtaining it, if he passed satisfactorily through an ordeal to which M. De Girardin would subject him to test his sharpness. One of the great Emile's favorite tests consisted in saying to the aspirant: "Call on me to-morrow at six." If the aspirant came at six P. M., he was a lost man; but if he had the sense to guess that so Olympian a personage as this editor must be afoot and busy with the early bird, the great Emile's thin lips smiled approvingly, and he would say: "That's right; you'll stop and breakfast."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

The Norman Bride.—The Norman bride was not, like her Anglo-Saxon sister, the slave, the property by purchase of her husband. She was a free woman, probably an heiress, carrying for her dower rich domains, castles, and vassals, and in her lofty and erect bearing showed full consciousness of her independence and self-confidence. When two parties desired to be married they were asked three times in church, as our publishing of bans, unless a dispensation had been previously procured, which was a new step on the part of the church to secure its interference in matters concerning marriages. French dress had varied little from Anglo-Saxon times, but the names of the garments had been changed. The "guana," now become a "robe," had the body made close to fit the figure and form the "surcoat." The sleeves, of extravagant proportions, hung pendent from the arms, and were tied in knots to prevent their trailing on the ground and being trodden upon. The form of them exactly resembled the well-known "mannech" of the Hastings arms. The high-born Norman maiden wore her hair long and flowing until a certain age, when she was allowed to plait it in two tails, or to bind it with ribbons, much in the style of a pig-tail. On her wedding day she unplaited it, and let hang loosely scattered over her shoulders, as indicating her noble birth; but after her marriage she cut it off, to show she accepted the condition of bondage to her husband. But as civilization advanced, the sacrifice of the hair was dispensed with; only brides were required, after the marriage ceremony, to bind it in folds round the head. In jewelry and rich materials for dress, luxury increased. Silk stuffs, called cendal, siglaton, samit, velvet, &c., were used considerably, some home-wrought, others from the Levant and Sicily, and some from Chinese looms, tasty, gauze-like stuffs, "resembling in color the flowers of the meadow, and rivaling in fineness the work of the spiders." Of these showy textures, the knight wore over his armor a long, sleeveless gown, slit up almost to the waist on both sides. In the twelfth century cotton had been introduced, and Mosul had gained her reputation for her textures of cloud-like thinness, which derive their name of muslin from this Asiatic city. That the Norman bride should hold quite a new position may be inferred from the state of society in this age of chivalry. Her countrymen had become distinguished throughout all Europe for their military skill, their love of literature, the splendor of their attire, and their courteous bearing—courtesy meaning the manners of the court; that is, of the society within the castle walls, as distinguished from the bourgeoisie, or people of the towns. Women were then the objects of the knight's idolatry; she armed her lover for the fight, and sometimes led his palfrey to the field by the bridle. She attached her scarf to his arm or his helmet, and by her encouragement made the coward bold. The knight looked upon woman as his patron, and himself as bound to risk his life in her defense. Hawking was one of the favorite accomplishments of the Norman lady. Mounted on her richly caparisoned steed, she would go forth in pursuit of the game, her hawk or merlin on her wrist. In the castle, surrounded by her tirewomen, she would work at tapestry, and while she listened to the reading of tales of chivalry, would reproduce them with the needle to drape the bare walls of the castle. The harp, the dance, chess, and the garden were the other amusements of the day.—*London Society.*

Social Institutions in Ashantee.—The social institutions of Ashantee bear a strong resemblance to those which exist in other parts of Africa. Slavery, therefore, holds a prominent position among them. Slaves are made in a variety of ways. Prisoners of war, if not executed, become slaves. Misconduct and debt are fruitful sources of slavery. But from these causes many are slaves only for a time. A man may purge himself from his misconduct, or free himself from debt, and then he is no longer a slave. But with the Ashantees there is a system of pawning of liberty. For money, or for an advance of merchandise, a man may pawn his wife and children, or himself. And these pawns are virtually slaves until they are redeemed. But the greater number of slaves have been brought from the interior by the slave-merchants, who are mostly Mohammedans. They are procured in the first instance in the usual way. Tribe wars with tribe, and the captives are sold to the merchants; or the merchants themselves make war on their own account for the sole purpose of getting slaves. At Ashantee, where gold is plentiful, where the very streets of Coomassie are said to be impregnated with the precious metal, a ready market is found for slaves. It has become the fashion with the great men of the tribe to multiply slaves, so that it is not uncommon for one man to own more than a thousand. But slavery with them is not so degrading as with more civilized people. Sometimes it is merely nominal; and for the most part the slaves are simply regarded as dependants, who on state occasions constitute their master's retinue, and follow him to war. In no case does slavery bear the opprobrium in Africa—that is, among the Africans—that it does in other parts of the world. The distinction between master and slave is not so broad. Of course, there are African masters who are cruel; but the instances are rare, and, where they exist, cruelty is restrained by the same superstitious dread of witchcraft which keeps the King in check. Polygamy is another popular institution with the Ashantees. As a man is raised in the scale of Ashantee society, so does the number of his wives increase. The gulf which separates the least from the greatest may be estimated by the fact, that whereas one wife is permitted to a slave, the King may have 3,333. Beyond that number the custom of the country, which is another phrase for popular opinion, does not permit him to go. This limitation, wide though it be, is an improvement upon the custom of some other tribes that are more in favor with us. Among the Makololo, for instance, the people whom Livingstone has made popular, every woman of the tribe, be she married or single, must be the wife of the Chief, if so the Chief wills; and when the daughter of Sebituane succeeded her father as the supreme personage of the tribe, she naturally concluded that she was entitled to claim every man for her husband. The difficulties that were created by this claim ultimately led her to resign the chieftainship to her brother. Polygamy being popular, the female population of Ashantee is in excess of the male; and the demand for women by this one Kingdom alone has led to widespread misery. Tribe wages war with tribe, and the victors carry off the women and female children for the Ashantee market. I have, in another part of Africa, seen whole districts depopulated by wars instigated by the slave-dealers for the sole purpose of getting women for the inland trade. The regulations which exist with reference to the wives of the King of Ashantee are as strict as those which relate to the wives of the Sultan of Turkey. Like the King of Dehomi, the Ashantee monarch is in a certain sense a sacred personage, and this sanctity invests the women who are united to him in marriage. There is a seraglio at Coomassie as well as at Constantinople. An entire locality is devoted to the wives of the King, who are strictly secluded from all intercourse with the rest of the population. Sometimes they are permitted to visit the other parts of the town; but on such occasions the people are warned to absent themselves, for to look upon the wives of the King is considered to be an offense which cannot be pardoned. Should there be any who have not been able to profit by this warning, if they would avoid having their throats cut, as the queenly procession approaches they must fall flat on the ground and bury their faces in the earth until the ladies have passed by. At some state ceremonials, however, a certain number of the King's wives are permitted to attend. When the British Embassy visited Coomassie in 1820, 300 of them were presented to the Ambassadors on the day when the treaty was made. But, though the King's wives are held to be sacred, this sanctity is not extended to married women generally. With the exception of those belonging to the highest magnates of the land, all women, married or single, have much latitude given to them, and the state of morality in Ashantee is no purer than is found elsewhere in Africa.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

PHILOLOGERS AND DICTIONARY MEN.

There was a sort of philological dust mingled with the fog of London the other day. It was raised by an attractive article in the *Quarterly* on the subject of the great dictionaries, Johnson's, Latham's, Webster's, &c., and containing, among other matters, a disparagement of Ogilvie's Dictionary for some of its verbal deficiencies. This the Messrs. Blackie & Son, publishers of the latter, could not endure, and they retorted in the *Athenæum*, declaring that Mr. Murray's critic, while doing Ogilvie an injustice, prefigured, by a clever kind of indirection, the very "concise" dictionary the publisher of the *Quarterly* is about to bring out. Then came the critic, next week, into the *Athenæum* ring with "the counter-check quarrelsome," and so the "Battle of the Dictionaries" is begun, however it may end. But the whole affair may be looked on as one of the signs of the times, showing how strong must be the growing taste for word-research when it can induce those shrewd bibliopoles to bring out their lexicons in rivalry—heavy literary craft that require a very strong breeze, or rather a whole gale, of wind to make any sort of profitable headway. They are trying "to be lively," those large dictionaries, like the German in the story, and yet they may fail to find a lively popular demand. The generality of people prefer a cheap and handy book, with the right spellings and meanings, having neither time nor taste for the ponderous quartos, with their illustrations, etymologies, and other superfluities. This is mainly the opinion of the aforesaid *Quarterly* critic, who reasons well, and who, it may be added, makes nearly as many philological mistakes as he corrects; an opinion shared by a great many, and notably anticipated by our New-York word-critic, Richard Grant White, who in his *Words and Their Uses* has some very judicious observations on that theme of dictionaries.

Meanwhile, the men of the grand philological advance, of which the dictionary people are the rear guard and baggage train, are busily at work to make matter for the lexicons of the future; digging up lettered slabs, sculptures, seals and cylinders, at Nineveh, Babylon, and elsewhere; deciphering phonetics from their cuneiform scrolleries, bringing strange manuscripts from out-of-the-way crypts and cartularies, publishing vocabularies of remote and scarce-heard-of dialects, living or dead; and in these and a number of other ways drawing forward into the light a great number of words that, in shape and meaning, show their identity with those the civilized world has been reading for ages, or using in common discourse, and suggest an original community of speech, subsequently broken up into a thousand shapes of language. Indeed, the latter conclusion will probably be the result of the great argument of speech now carried on by means of comparison and induction—the mental "out-come" and fashion of the time—and evidently the only mode of investigating that prehistoric problem of language-origin; a problem of far more interest to us all than those other prehistoric themes of stone celts, bronze hatchets, *pfahlbauten* of the lakes, or *kjokkenmöddings* of the morasses and moors. Everything seems to show that there is but one speech in the world. The Celtic dialects swarm with Persian and Malayu words. *Si* and *shabang* mean "evening" and "drinking-place" in Chinese. *Si* and *Shebeen* mean evening and drinking-place in Irish. It is the same in a thousand other scarcely noticed instances of words or phrases lying half the globe asunder.

The speech-science is well worth the attention it is receiving from the literary world. James Ussher, the Irish Archbishop of Armagh, said it was "the first of human studies;" and certainly if there be anything of divinity in our nature, one would be apt to connect it with that chiefest organ and exponent of the human intellect. At the same time there has been a great deal of debasement mingled with this divinity. When the tribes of the early ages had founded language on the gross wants and feelings of their nature, the priests and men of thought tried to give the original parts of speech new and less sensual significations, employing for this purpose the artifice of paronomasia or punning, at a time when the poverty of their vocabulary obliged one word to do duty for several meanings. From this "civilizing" falsehood and forgery grew by degrees all the ten thousand fables, metamorphoses, mythologies, legends, *avatars*, idolatries, and superstitions of succeeding ages, among which may be specially noted those heroic romances of the various races, viz.: The War of Troy, the epic of Ceylonese Lanka, the Hindoo Mahabratu, the Irish Battle of Moytura, the Nibelungen cycle of Berne and Worms, the British Carleon of King Arthur, the gramarye of the Lappish Kalewala, and the ferocious Kempionship of the Norse Eddas and Sagas—all masking, more or less, the true meanings of the human origin and "genesis," and all still carrying its nomenclature veiled in paronomasia. For thousands of years the efforts of the civilizers tended to shroud every true light of human speech and human thought, because they were ashamed to allow that the early tribes of men had certain animal sensations, and built their simple scheme of language on their knowledge of themselves.

In time the men of the speech-science became more philosophical and less priestly. Plato, in his Kratylus, shows how Socrates and other philologers talked about words and their meanings. Socrates was a most irreverent punster, as we are told by Plato and Porphyry. Mithridates, of Pontus, could speak as many languages as Mezzofanti. Julius Cæsar was a notable philologer. He wrote and got up plays for the Roman people, (MacMahon is thinking of something similar for the Parisians,) and invented the ablative case of nouns—a feat of which he was as proud as he felt "that day he overcame the Nervii." He had his literary affectations; and his last words were a scrap of Greek: "Kai su teknon." Cicero, who also loved to play on words and make puns with Varro, tried to introduce a new word, *Finiens*, for the Greek *Horizon*; but he failed—probably because he had no Tenth Legion at his back. The learned men would have made some good speech discoveries in time; but, after our era, churchmen stopped that prying into the roots of words as a dangerous kind of business, and turned men's minds away into the hazy walks of mystery and metaphysics. Yet some of those churchmen were weak, and indulged in profane literature—St. Jerome, for instance, a man who has recorded some curious facts of ancient language. He saw God once in a dream, he says, and humbly hoped he was a good Christian. "Not so," was the terrible reply, "thou art a Ciceronian!" Philology was a wickedness for ages; and, notably enough, the venerable Hebrew was never looked into, though it is a language of simple rules and easy to learn. The churchmen wanted no siftings of the original Bible words. About 400 years ago the philologers began to take heart again, and made some progress, though greatly impeded by the prejudices of the classicists—the men of Greek and Latin.

It is not quite correct, therefore, to say that the word-science began with this present century. There are no such clear-cut, positive beginnings in human progress. No doubt the eighteenth century was philologically dull, and as M. Baudry, the French writer, says, learned men like the Causabons, Bentleys, and Porsons thought more about the "architecture" than the "chemistry" of language. Yet we must remember how Lhuyd the Welshman broke ground in the field of Celtic speech, followed by Larramendi the Bask, Bullet the Frenchman, Court De Gebelin, Vallancey, Monboddo, and Horne Tooke—men not inferior in genius to any philologers of our own age. As regards the study of Sanscrit, which would seem to have begun in this century and with the Germans, it was prosecuted a hundred years ago in England by some officers of the East India Company, and Sir William Jones pointed out its curious resemblance to the Greek and other European modes of speech. In his words we find the suggestion of nearly all that the German scholars have since amplified with such praiseworthy industry. In the beginning of this century F. Schlegel was in London, where he read what Halhed, Jones, Watkins, Colebrooke, and several other English Orientalists had written, in connection with the Asiatic Society. In 1808 he published his *Language and Wisdom of the Indians*. Then, after an interval, came Bopp, Lassen, Rosen, the Grimms, and the rest, accompanied or followed by Rask the Dane, Burnouf the Frenchman, &c. These men have shaped what is called "the Aryan theory," fixing the origin, or rather the original ground, of language somewhere among the "cooshes" and plateaus of the Hindi Mountain range. They have shown themselves to be men of ardent research, but, working on a very narrow ground and with little of the true "instinct" of language—the *flaire etymologique*, as it may be termed—they have been as much a hindrance as a help on the march of speech-science, since they have deliberately cut off themselves and their army of followers from the better half of the world—from the traditional ground of Assyria, the Arabian Peninsula, the Valley of Egypt, and the historic borders of the Mediterranean, with all their languages and dialects; to say nothing of the Dravidian, or Turanian, or Alattyan, or other outside shapes and forms of human speech. But the "Aryans" have been obliged to correct themselves, once and again. They first called their theory "Indo-Germanic." Subsequently, seeing the necessity of including some groups of Celtic speech, they have written it "Indo-European"—a very vague sort of nomenclature, but one that suits the nature of that argument well enough. In this matter the Sanscritists must go further. They must let the Semitic division into the grand theory of language; and then they must "enlarge their borders" for Japheth, and admit the Turanians and Allophylians aforesaid, thus turning their "octarchy," so to term it, into a republic of literature. The other European scholars are likely to lead the way, or prepare it, for this change of front. Hunter, in his *Languages of High Asia*, and other men of research, have been publishing vocabularies of those non-Aryan dialects, and China is ready to lend her vast monosyllabic force of speech to the general argument. Indeed, the Chinese language, as a means to an end, will be found well worth the Sanscrit, when the Chinamen shall have cleared away its rubbish and presented its phonetics in some clean and simple order of literation. The Sanscrit shows hundreds of our Celtic words, and it is very likely that we shall find as many in the Chinese. Such additions to our knowledge will help to repair the error of the Germans, place the speech-science on the broad basis that best becomes it, and thus tend to give us some clearer notions concerning the early formations of language.

The origin of language is still the riddle of the Sphinx; and there is no Œdipus as yet, though many solutions have been presented. The New-Zealanders say the origin came from the old woman, Wururi, who "had a tongue with a tang," and was accordingly boiled in a pot and eaten by the neighbors, who thereupon became articulate-speaking people—*meropes anthropoi*. This, of course, is not relied on, anywhere outside of the Maori districts. Just as incredible is the Esthonian statement that God put His kettle of water on the fire, and the people sitting about it got the gift of language from its singing and bubbling. Others have said that the Deity directly suggested to Adam the names of all creatures and things; and this also underlies some reasonable doubts. Learned men have given their ideas on the subject, and these may be briefly summed up as turning upon two theories, viz.: that of divine prompting and that of *onomatopœia*, or the formation of speech from natural sounds and cries. And yet there is still another sort of explanations, which are not so clear as the fore-mentioned; one of them being propounded by Prof. Max Müller, of Oxford, a very good writer of English, but rather a poor etymologist. He thinks, or seems to think, language originated in "phonetic types" existing by nature. There is a law, he says, running through the whole of nature, by which "everything that is struck rings"—evidently leading to the idea that language came by a sort of intuition. This is the substance of his explanation. He does not seem to have struck anything; for we do not hear anything ring. "But," says the bewildered Sir John Lubbuck, "how did particular sounds come to be applied to particular things?" That is the true question. He thinks himself it came about by means of *onomatopœia*—that is, the cow that says *Bo*, produced *bos*, the self-registering rook says *Croak*, and another bird of his family says *Cro*. This was partly the idea of the shrewd Scotsman, Lord Monboddo, who, with the helps of the present day, would be the first of philologers. It is, or seems to be, the idea of M. Renan also, who "words us" in a style as charming as Müller's. "The origin of language," he says, "is owing to the human faculties acting spontaneously and all together (*dans leur ensemble*.") And if we still doubt, he insists on "the delicate tact" of the earlier races of men in their choice of words; adding that the reason dictating the choice "may have escaped us, but it has existed." Such is the eloquent Renan, in presence of the fore-mentioned Sphinx. He also thinks, with the Sanscritists, that language was first constructed with the completed artifice of declensions and conjugations, in cases, tenses, &c., that it was *synthetical*, like Sanscrit, Greek, Bask, and some of the American dialects. But the probability is strongly against him. The Chinese, a wonderfully loose rubble of words, the Chaldee, the Hebrew, the Arabic, the Egyptian, the Syriac—all the oldest-looking dialects of the world—are of the simple *analytic* order, and respectively put together like paving-stones in a street, so to speak. One would be apt to say that common sense only anticipates the verdict of science, when it says that the simpler fashion of speech, made up of agglutinated monosyllables, would best suit the intellect of the semi-barbarians who first uttered words or wrote the pot-hooks which should represent them to the eye. As for the Sanscrit, many have thought, and very likely with justice, that instead of being a very old language, it has been shaped from the Zend, or the old Persian, by the acute grammarians of the Zoroastrian or Buddhist *lamaseries*. It is well known that the three dialects found in the cuneatic inscriptions of Persia are called Median, Persian, and Assyrian, and these three are allied to the Zend and Sanscrit. Orientalists have also agreed that the Assyrian has strong resemblances to the Chaldee and Hebrew. We can thus perceive the Sanscrit in connection with the Semitic order of speech which the Germans have put outside their ring-fence; and can consequently see how naturally that Sanscrit shape of speech could be derived in a roundabout way from the Semitic centre of the Tigris and Euphrates.

Thus, the Germans and the French, by their foremost writers, fail to convince us concerning the origin or the early laws of language. The Teutons are more learned than the French or the English, but their insights are not so clear. A few instances of their defect may be mentioned. Mr. Müller finds our word "daughter" in the German, the Greek, and the Sanscrit, and his explanation of this fact has gone round the world with complete acceptance. *Doh* is the Sanscrit for "milk;" whence, he says, the female offspring of an Aryan family was termed a "milk-maid," showing that she was so named from her occupation of milking cows in her father's house. He makes the matter out in a happy idyllic way that carries every one along with him. But then, on the other hand, the compound word *Doc-dear* means "woman-child," or "female child" in Irish. *Doc* or *doka* means woman all over the world, being *doke* on our Sacramento River. Mr. Müller need not have gone so far as the Himmalayas for an explanation. He could have found it near Croagh Patrick or Cairngorm. Bopp has a number of such *non-sequiturs*, as may be detected in his *Comparative Grammar* of Sanscrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Gothic, German, and Sclavon. He derives *kapi*, a monkey, from the Sanscrit *kamp*, to tremble; that is the monkey is a trembler; and he tells us that *Aran*, the Gothic for eagle, comes from the Sanscrit roots *ar* and *an*, meaning to go; that is, the eagle is a creature that goes! Gesenius, Grimm, and others have set down things of the like sort, too long to be quoted here. But there is another of Mr. Müller's etymologies that may be mentioned, as perfectly characteristic of nearly all the Teutonic philologers. He says of the Norse Edda that it means "great grandmother!" It really means, in twenty or more languages, "poem," being the Zend *gatha*, the Sanscrit *geeta*, and the Celtic *uata*, which is the English *wait*, a song. He may be pardoned for not seeing that it represents the *Etho*-song sung by a delegation of the Creek Indians before the Tammany Society of the City of New-York in 1790, as may be read in Horton's history. This last word-fact, it will be perceived, is one of the curiosities of speech-science; a science so remarkably blundered over by so many of its professors; and one of a thousand instances that may be quoted to show that all the human dialects must have originally come from one language.

As regards the last-mentioned conclusion—the oneness of speech-origin—it seems likely that the researches of European philologers will soon put it beyond the possibility of doubt, and that the place of that origin will be recognized in the aforesaid country of Assyria, so favorable in many ways to the early growth of human intelligence. It was watered and in part surrounded by those greatest elements and means of civilization—seas and streams, and its great fertility is asserted by a number of ancient authorities, the best of these being Herodotus. He says that of all the countries he ever saw, Babylonia is the most fruitful in corn, producing sometimes near three hundred fold of wheat and barley, with other growths which he would not dare to mention, for fear of not being believed. Such a state of things, softening the conditions of barbarian existence, would give men many enjoyments and the leisure which is necessary to thought and speculation, and which would inevitably lead to the formation of some scheme of speech. No other spot of earth, certainly, was found to combine so many natural advantages. The other central ground that most resembled it in fertility is Egypt, and Sir Henry Rawlinson leans accordingly to the opinion that language was first devised in the exuberant and happy Valley of the Nile. Be this as it may, it is beyond a doubt that either the valley of the Nile or the fat alluvions of the Tigris and Euphrates would afford a much fitter site for the birth and growth of language than the wild steppes and gorges of Pamir and the Hindu-coosh. For the rest, it was the opinion of all antiquity, as expressed by Pliny, that letters came originally from that traditional and historical "Country of the Waters," *Assuria*; *Sur*, or Syr, being an ancient term for "river," and the first name of the Indus, the Nile and the Jaxartes, as well as for some more familiarly remembered waters of the British Isles.

The course of modern word-research tends to break up and disconcert all our customary notions of language and its derivations; and it tends also to throw the men who abide by those notions into a state of incredulity and displeasure. Many instances of this could be easily quoted. The other day Rev. Walter Skeat, in that very attractive English periodical, *Notes and Queries*, denounced a brother wordmonger as "absurd" for saying in the same publication that *Piers Ploughman* is only another shape of the old Irish *Forus Follamain*, a "Teacher of Doctrine." The sacred philologer is bringing out a new edition of that Anglo-Saxon poem, and he felt no doubt that to throw a suspicion of Irishry on the title of it would injure it in the estimation of the English public. At the same time his disgust as a classic scholar must have been greatly aggravated by the assertion of the offending wordmonger that *Ploughman* or *Follamain* is only another shape of the term *Flamen*, a priest or preacher once upon a time in Celtic Italy. After all, perhaps, the term "absurd" was mild enough, considering the provocation; not so bad, at least, as the exclamation of the angry philologer (recorded by Disraeli in his *Curiosities of Literature*) who addressed his opponent with: "May the Lord confound you for your treatise of Impersonal Verbs!" The tone of literary controversy has been improved somewhat, but it can still mask a great deal of bitterness and dislike when anything new and strange is put forward too suddenly, and it certainly seemed strange enough to assert that such a venerable specimen of Anglo-Saxon literature as *Piers Ploughman* could be in any way indebted to the older Celtic speech of Ireland.

As regards our American philologers, it may be safely said that they are followers of the English and Germans and Sancritists to a man. None of them turns to that Celtic region of research so swarming with the origins of our old romances, legends, folk-lore, chivalry, and poetry—all that we find illustrated in the books of our most valuable and charming writers. They do not know, because the information has not yet come from England or Germany, that all the great nomenclature of this American seaboard from Greenland and Labrador down to Terra del Fuego is Celtic, or that the word *America*—"the beautiful name of America," as Henry Stevens so happily expresses it—is one of the oldest and most venerable of geographical names, older than the pyramid of Cheops, and by no means derived from the fallacious Florentine cosmographer, so instinctively disparaged by the historic judgment of men. The searchers of language have a great many discoveries before them, some of which may probably rank with those of Copernicus and Colon. But they must expect a good deal of thwarting and worrying, such as made Sir Isaac Newton complain that no man nowadays can put forward anything new unless he is prepared to spend all his time in defending it against impugners. Returning to our American men of speech, it may be observed that none of them has written with the extravagance or haziness to be found in the language-essays written by the Schleichers, Kavanaghs, and others in the older Continent. Prof. Whitney, of Yale, shows in his works—especially in his *Oriental and Linguistical Studies*—that he has a far sounder critical judgment than Müller, and this he exercises in a telling way upon the arguments of that Oxford Professor. He began by praising Müller too highly, and has ended by castigating his faults. The late Prof. Hadley contributed some excellent papers on the speech-formations, and Schele De Vere has published a work conveying some valuable opinions on the science of language, and a number of true etymologies; interspersed, however, with a few wrong ones. Mr. Grant White's book on *Words and Their Uses*, written in a light, Walpolish style, disclaiming anything like pedantry, has some good remarks respecting the superfluities of our English grammar, which is really so simple and bare of rules that it may be learned in a month; and also on the uselessness of the huge dictionaries got up so expensively for the use of the people in general. His views in that respect are those of the English critic above mentioned, and common sense seems to justify them. The very large dictionaries are not needed. The philologers never look into them to learn anything, and the generality of people need them only for the spellings and meanings. For the rest, half the derivations of our best dictionaries are wrong or doubtful, and no work of the kind can be properly furnished with etymologies for a hundred years to come. There should be a division in the case of such publications. The philologers and scholars may have the large recondite lexicons which would report and discuss the progress of speech-science, and the people in general should have the dictionaries they can most conveniently purchase and handle. Δ

OUR DOCKS AND WHARVES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my letter on "Docks, Piers, and Warehouses" I had occasion to consider some of the disabilities under which the owners of our docks and those controlling our shipping were laboring. What was said on this subject is fully set forth in the following paragraph:

"Our City recognizes a local political control over her commercial interests, and a system of espionage over her docks and wharves, in the appointment under State authority of a large number of Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, &c., who, in many instances, corruptly impose an onerous and unjustifiable tax upon shipping. To what extent this tax is levied merchants are unwilling to reveal, as the discovery might lead to the debarring of their vessels from favorite berths, and it is, therefore, commonly paid through the stevedores."

In so far as any inference can be drawn from the above extract affecting the present Board of Harbor Masters, I wish to say that I do not know of my own knowledge of any improper conduct upon the part of any of said board. These gentlemen have been recently appointed under strong promises of reform, and it is to be hoped that the sensitiveness which some of them manifest may be taken as a guarantee of their future good conduct.

But on reading carefully the statements which I made in regard to this arm of the service, I think most men familiar with the practices of this commission for many years past, will think me quite within the truth. I propose to let the personal matters which "Capt." Henry W. Johnson seems so anxious to bring into the controversy pass; and but for a very proper and courteous note which I have received from E. B. Seaman, Captain of the Port, I should not have paid the least attention to the "Captain of the Fifth District." In parting with him I have to suggest that Gov. Dix can very well stand without his support.

But now that attention is recalled to the docks of this City, I will further illustrate the single point so briefly stated in my former communication in regard to the wrongs inflicted on the owners of the docks in this City by political control.

First—By the act creating this Board of Harbor Masters all the piers and slips from No. 2 to No. 9 East River are set aside for canal-boats during the whole business season, and compensation fixed by law at so low a rate for wharfage that hardly more than two per cent. on the value of the same can be realized to the owners, while their constant use for landing and the storage of flour is very destructive, demanding frequent repairs. All this partial and unjust legislation was enacted at the dictation of the canal interests, of which Mr. Littlejohn was for so many years the representative in our Legislature. By this special legislation, private property is confiscated for private rather than public uses.

Second—The act regulates the price for which the docks generally may be used, and appoints its own agents to enforce such regulations, charging a most unreasonable price for the service.

Just how much this cost is, no one seems to be informed. There are twelve of these Harbor-Masters, and it is understood that their regular fees give them about $5,000 to $6,000 each per year. But when we know that some gentlemen who have occupied this position for but a few years retire to private life with large fortunes, we may very well doubt whether these Commissioners are always confined to their legal fees.

But what are these fees? Without going into detail, they may be as follows:

All American ships above 150 tons pay one and a half cents per ton; all foreign ships pay three cents per ton for each voyage; all ferry-boats, barges, small craft, pay once each year the sum of one and a half cents per ton. From these charges the reader can form some judgment as to the grand total of which this commission is in the receipt.

Inasmuch as the State of New-Jersey controls many of the competing points for docking ships and storing of goods in this harbor, the regulations of this State bind and fetter our people without the power to regulate and control our competitors.

Practically the docks in Brooklyn, including the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey, are owned by private individuals, and being for the most part connected with storage warehouses, it is of small account to them what the charges for docking are, as they make their money out of the storage. This circumstance renders the competition unequal; but no complaint would be made if all dock property was as free as storage property. Why should the State control the compensation for the one and not the other? J. S. S.

THE BUCHU HERALD ABROAD.

[*From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 18, 1873.*]

The New-York Times rejoices over the amicable settlement of the difficulty between Spain and the United States, and credits the Government and its emissaries with conducting "so delicate a negotiation" "in a spirit worthy of two independent powers, rather than in the tone of rowdyism and buccaneering which was so strongly recommended by some New-York papers." In another article in the same number The New-York Times protests against the New-York *Herald* being regarded by "foreign Governments" as a fair representative of American sentiment. "The *Herald* (it says) is in no way an exponent of American opinion. The American people are about the most sensible in the world when things come to a pinch. There may be a great deal of noise in the air, but it does not proceed from the sober, thoughtful, and essentially just classes who compose the nation. And therefore it is particularly undesirable that any one should take what they find in the New-York rowdy journals as an echo of the voice of the people. If they could look into the 'country papers'—a phase which is absurdly misapplied, but which may be conveniently borrowed here—they would find that the delirious shrieks of the New-York *Herald* are laughed at by all sensible Americans." The New-York Times proceeds to show that in the case of the *Virginius* there was a special outrage committed against the United States, as, apart from "general principles," the seizure was a violation of the treaty of the 27th of October, 1795. If the Government had listened to the *Herald*, it would, instead of "demanding reparation in the form customary among civilized nations," have "declared war forthwith, and seized Cuba to begin with." In doing the former, and settling matters amicably, "without withdrawing any just demand," the Government, in The Times' opinion, has performed "a feat which will be remembered to its credit years after it has ceased to exist." To Gen. Grant and Secretary Fish is due the settlement of the Alabama claims, and "they have now, to all appearance, added another peaceful conquest."

OPENING OF AVENUE B.

The Corporation Counsel has discontinued proceedings for the opening of Avenue B, it appearing that a majority of the property-owners are opposed to it, and thus bringing it within the prohibition of the statute.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Brigadier Gen. J. Hampden Wood, Judge Advocate General of the State, has given an opinion in relation to the right of supernumerary officers to the deduction from the assessed valuation of their real and personal property mentioned in the Military Code. He says that they are not entitled to the deduction mentioned, not being engaged in active duty. Brigadier Gen. J. Hampden Wood has also given an opinion as to "whether members of the National Guard who have served as such for the term of seven years, as provided by law, must be discharged and re-enlist for the same period, in order to have continued to them the exemptions granted in section 253, Military Code, to officers and members during the time they perform military duty." He says that members of the National Guard who have served as such for the term of seven years, as provided by law, are not required to be discharged and re-enlisted for the same period in order to have continued to them the exemption granted in section 253 of the Military Code to officers and members during the time they perform military duty.

NEW COMMISSIONS.

The following-named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard of this State during the months of July and August, 1873:

Ninth Regiment—Thomas D. Cottman, Captain, with rank from July 3, 1873, vice Henry Miller, resigned; George A. Hussey, Captain, with rank from July 23, 1873, vice Arthur Blaney, resigned; William A. Leckler, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 23, 1873, vice George A. Hussey promoted; Benjamin H. Herts, First Lieutenant, with rank from August 4, 1873, vice E. J. Lewis, resigned.

Eleventh Regiment—William Gunther, First Lieutenant, with rank from June 25, 1873, vice J. C. Endriss, resigned.

Ninety-sixth Regiment—William Keifer, Captain, with rank from July 18, 1873, vice John Lellman, resigned; Alfred Kitterlee, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 18, 1873, vice Frederick Wohn, promoted.

Seventh Regiment—Joseph Lentilhon, Captain, with rank from July 15, 1873, vice Lindsay R. Richardson, deceased; Francis W. Bacon, First Lieutenant, with rank from July 15, 1873, vice Joseph Lentilhon, promoted; John H. Iselin, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 15, 1873, vice F. W. Bacon, promoted.

Twelfth Regiment—Charles E. Perring, Second Lieutenant, with rank from May 23, 1873, vice C. Gourley, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment—Jno. C. Wilmerding, First Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 9, 1873, vice Andrew Richie, promoted.

Fifty-fifth Regiment—Jacob Hay, Captain, with rank from July 23, 1873, vice Paul Walter, resigned; Charles H. Weyer, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 5, 1873, vice Jno. Von Gerichten, transferred.

The following-named officers were commissioned in the National Guard during the month of October, 1873:

Third Regiment Cavalry—Major Ernest F. Hofman, Surgeon, with rank from June 15, 1873, vice Joseph Hafner, deceased; Capt. Daniel Cook, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from June 15, 1873. Original.

First Battalion—Capt. Eugene Mix, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from Aug. 2, 1873. Original.

Twenty-second Regiment—Charles D. Tapping, Captain, with rank from Sept. 10, 1873, vice T. Tate, Jr., resigned.

Ninety-sixth Regiment—Capt. Julius H. Tyndale, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from May 7, 1873, vice A. Herman, removed from district.

The following were commissioned during November:

Third Regiment Cavalry—Claus Hoops, Captain, with rank from Sept. 11, 1873, vice John A. Dosher, resigned.

First Battalion—First Lieut. Isaac Scott, Quartermaster, with rank from July 8, 1873, vice J. H. Mooney, resigned.

Fifth Regiment—Phillip Aschenbach, Captain, with rank from Aug. 14, 1873, vice Henry Gimpel, resigned; John F. Landseadel, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 14, 1873, vice P. Aschenbach, promoted.

Seventh Regiment—Frederick A. Goodwin, First Lieutenant, with rank from Nov. 7, 1873, vice John E. Suiffen, resigned; Henry B. Turner, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Nov. 7, 1863, vice Frederick A. Goodwin, promoted.

Eighth Regiment—Frank McAuliffe, Captain, with rank from Oct. 23, 1873, vice J. P. Leslie, resigned; William Halligan, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 1, 1873, vice M. T. Burke, promoted; Leander W. Powers, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 22, 1873, vice Edward Mulligan, resigned.

Ninth Regiment—John A. Millard, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 22, 1873, vice Wm. H. King, promoted; James A. Mulligan, First Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 22, 1873, vice A. P. Bacon, promoted; J. Peter Hertzler, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 22, 1873, vice J. A. Mulligan, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment—John Horsfall, Captain, with rank from Nov. 3, 1873, vice Morris Duckworth, deceased.

Fifty-fifth Regiment—Henry C. Bertrand, First Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 21, 1873, vice Peter Kehl, promoted.

Seventy-ninth Regiment—George Macintosh, First Lieutenant, with rank from April 23, 1873, vice Joseph Conley, resigned; Oder Quinn, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 31, 1873, vice W. R. Allen, resigned; James B. Gillie, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 29, 1873, vice Wm. Pierson, declined.

Ninety-sixth Regiment—Edward Hennig, First Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 15, 1873, vice F. H. Rodenbury, promoted; Edward Schramck, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 15, 1873, vice Edward Hennig, promoted; Adolph W. Meyrich, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 6, 1873, vice Frederick Eckerman, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New-York, were accepted during August and September, 1873:

Fifty-fifth Regiment, Jacob Aberle, Captain; First Battalion Cavalry, Thomas Dawe, Captain; Twenty-second Regiment, Thomas Tate, Jr., Captain; Third Cavalry, Andreas Weisbrod, Second Lieutenant; Twelfth Regiment, Charles E. Sprague, Captain; Ninety-sixth Regiment, Adolph Bendleben, First Lieutenant, and Max Wolfensberger, Second Lieutenant; Eighth Regiment, William Greer, Captain; Sixty-ninth Regiment, John Z. Slyman, First Lieutenant; Ninth Regiment, Arthur D. Chambers, Second Lieutenant, and John F. Smith, First Lieutenant.

The following resignations were accepted during October and November:

Fifty-fifth Regiment, Henry J. Boehren, Major; Lansing Pruyn, Jr., Major and Inspector; John W. Veeder, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence; Ninth Regiment, John H. Mooney, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster; Edgar L. Fursman, Colonel and Judge Advocate; Seventh Regiment, John A. Suiffen, First Lieutenant; G. Graham Bacon, First Lieutenant; Edward J. Steele, Second Lieutenant; Twenty-second Regiment, Samuel E. Briggs, First Lieutenant; Seventy-ninth Regiment, Abr. Croall, Captain; Third Cavalry, Dietrich Hunken, Second Lieutenant; Diedrich Ranges, Second Lieutenant; George Springer, Second Lieutenant; John Carl, Captain; Ninth Regiment, Edgar S. Allien, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Adjt. Gen. Rathbone has issued a general order to the following effect:

The First Regiment Infantry is hereby reduced to a battalion of six companies. Companies D and E of said regiment are hereby consolidated, and will be hereafter known and designated as Company E. Company F will be consolidated with Company B, to be hereafter known and designated as Company B. First Lieut. J. O'Neill will be retained in the service as First Lieutenant of Company B. Second Lieut. O. H. Kraft will remain in service as Second Lieutenant of Company B. First Lieut. P. McShane will be retained in service as First Lieutenant of Company E. The remaining officers of the companies hereby consolidated are rendered supernumerary.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

In reference to the mutinous conduct of the Eleventh Regiment at Prospect Park, on the 18th September last, Adjt. Gen. Rathbone has issued the following general order:

General Head-quarters State of New-York,
Adjutant General's Office,
Albany, Dec. 22, 1873.

General Orders No. 31.—I. By the report of the Court of Inquiry, appointed by Special Orders No. 115, c. s., from these head-quarters, "for the purpose of inquiring into the mutinous conduct of the enlisted men and officers of the Eleventh Regiment on the occasion of the late Field Day of the Second Brigade (Sept. 18) at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, ascertain the causes thereof, and inquire into the affairs and management of the said Eleventh Regiment generally," and to "report the evidence adduced and a statement of facts bearing upon the matters inquired into." It appears:

First—That the alleged mutinous conduct was confined to a portion of the enlisted men of Company I, and that they were properly arrested and placed under guard.

Second—That the hasty arrest and march to New-York, under a guard, of the whole regiment, by orders of the brigade commander, "was without good and sufficient reasons and uncalled for," and "their confinement over night illegal."

Third—That a feeling of dissatisfaction with the field officers, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, has without sufficient cause pervaded a portion of the regiment, and that such feeling has been fostered and encouraged by persons inimical to the Colonel, among them certain ex-officers who were dismissed the service or otherwise punished for disobedience of orders.

Fourth—That the Brigade Commander committed gross improprieties by holding private conferences with some of the company officers of the regiment, and expressed his desire and intention of getting rid of the Colonel because he had not rendered him personal pecuniary aid, and by instigating a newspaper report tending to injure the standing in the community of the Colonel and destroy his influence with the command.

Fifth—That the charge against the Colonel of the use of funds belonging to the regiment, for private purposes, is entirely without foundation and utterly untrue. That, on the contrary, sums to the amount of thousands of dollars of his private means have been expended in liquidating the debts of the regiment.

II. In perusing the volume of testimony taken by the court, the conclusion is irresistible that had the affair of Sept. 18 been treated by the Brigade Commander with that coolness of judgment and freedom from personal feelings which are expected from officers holding high positions in the National Guard service, subsequent troubles would not have arisen.

III. The men of the Eleventh Regiment, while thus exonerated as a regiment from any intention to do wrong, are reminded that the conduct of those shown to be insubordinate will not be overlooked. The case of all officers referred to in the report of the Court of Inquiry, and whose conduct is disapproved of, will hereafter receive the attention of these head-quarters.

IV. The Court of Inquiry appointed by Special Orders No. 115, c. s., is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

JNO. F. RATHBONE, Adjutant General.

Official: J. R. Stonehouse, Assistant Adjutant General.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., has issued the following General Order No. 1:

The following appointments on the Staff of the Major General commanding are announced to take effect from this date: Lieut. Col. John Meehan, Ordnance Officer, to be Division Engineer with the rank of Colonel, vice Kearney, resigned. T. Matlack Cheesman, M. D., to be Division Surgeon with the rank of Colonel, vice McMillan, resigned. Lieut. Col. Cornelius B. Mitchell, Eighty-fourth Regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., to be Ordnance Officer with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Meehan, appointed Division Engineer.

"F" Company, Seventh Regiment, Capt. E. O. Bird, gave an exhibition drill at the armory on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23. This company, at the breaking out of the late rebellion, was one of the largest in the regiment; ninety-six of its members went into the field as officers, which is a record they have good reason to be proud of. After the drill the company gave a reception in their company-room, at which there was music and speaking, and an original poem dedicated to "F" Company was read by the writer, Private Van Winkle, "The Edwin Forrest of the Overlook." Lieut. Goodwin was present, as usual, looking after the wants of the men. We also noticed the newly-elected Second Lieut. Turner, (in gray and gold,) and Sergt. Rand, of St. Cloud Hotel fame. With its present officers, "F" Company will soon occupy its old position as one of the largest in the regiment.

The Adjutant General of the State has approved of the modification of dress of the Seventy-first Infantry, substituting as part of the full-dress uniform the bearskin hat for the shako now worn.

The annual meeting of Company I, Thirteenth Infantry, for the election of civil officers for the ensuing year will be held at the armory 7th inst. Special drills of this command are ordered on the evenings of Jan. 9 and 16. The regular drill for Jan. 14 will be held as usual.

The second annual meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the First Division rendezvous, Thirteenth street, on 13th inst., at 8 P. M. Only members will be admitted, and those who have not paid their dues ($2) for 1874 ceased to be members of the National Rifle Association, under its by-laws, Jan. 1. This does not apply to life members, who, by the payment of $25, have saved themselves from this annual inconvenience.

The members of the Seventh have been very successful in disposing of the tickets for the Charity ball to take place on Tuesday next.

The Adjutant General of Louisiana, Henry Street, is on a visit to this City. Mr. Street was formerly a member of our Seventh, and is said to be gathering information with a view to introduce rifle practice in the Louisiana militia.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment has withdrawn its guard of twelve men from the Centre Market Armory, which was placed there during the first few days of their occupation, the property of the regiment having all been put under lock and key.

After the Fourteenth has been provided for, the Forty-seventh proposes turning its armory into a county dispensary and hospital, and have the county build for the regiment a new armory in a better location.

The Twenty-second will continue the Saturday evening band concerts until April. Gilmore also proposes giving a band concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music some time this month. They will invite their friends to a reception at the Academy of Music Jan. 12.

The Fourteenth Regiment is endeavoring to secure the State Arsenal, located in Brooklyn, as an armory. Now that the Thirteenth and Twenty-third Regiments are provided for, there will be scarcely any use for this State Arsenal for drill purposes in the Second Division. The arsenal, at a small expense, can be purchased or leased of the State and reconstructed by the county authorities, making the first floor the drill-room, and have the second floor fitted up for company meeting-rooms, &c.

In compliance with the urgent request of many officers of the army, Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge Advocate United States Army, is now preparing a work on military law which will include the practice of courts-martial and military tribunals under the laws of war and the rights and duties of officers with reference to the civil authorities.

Major Edward Wright, lately a Paymaster in the regular army, a position he resigned last Spring, died suddenly at his late residence in Chicago, on Wednesday, Dec. 24. Major Wright was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1826. His school days were mostly passed at Rochester, N. Y., and he was a graduate of Williams College. His father removed to Chicago. Major Wright was stationed at New-York three or four years prior to last May, and was well known here.

On Monday last Judge Brady appointed William C. Traphagan, Wm. A. Seaver, and John McClave, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for laying out the new First Division Parade-ground. The ground is bounded by One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, Tenth and Sherman avenues, and King's Bridge road to the Harlem River. The Second Division (Brooklyn) is some years ahead of New-York in this matter, and the parade-ground adjoining Prospect Park is one of the handsomest and most accessible grounds for the purpose in the State. The First Division Parade-ground, we understand, will be over eighty acres in extent. The Second Division Grounds, if we remember correctly, are about fifty acres.

The members of a new company of the Twenty-third, recruited from the company of the Thirteenth disbanded some time since by General Head-quarters for mutiny, is still without a regular commissioned head. The company thus far have been hard at work holding meetings, but has made little or no progress in drill. First Lieut. Story, of Company A, has been detailed to command the company.

The officers and members of Company K, Ninetieth Regiment, held their tenth annual ball at Turn Hall, Fourth street, near the Bowery. A large number of military men were present, accompanied by their lady friends. Among those present were noticed Capt. Fahrig, Adjt. Max Ebbler, Col. Stauff, Assistant Alderman Stauff, Lieuts. Wohn and Kitterle. Every one present, thanks to the unceasing attention of the Committee of Arrangements, seemed to enjoy themselves to the full extent.

Henry Johnson, who, some time ago, was charged with stealing about $2,500 worth of arms and equipments from Major Green, of Thirteenth street, has been arrested and held for trial.

THE KHEDIVE'S ARMY.

The following officers have been appointed to the Khédive's army, with the rank in the Egyptian service as set forth against their respective names:

Gen. William McE. Dye, of Marion County, Ind., as Colonel of Staff. This officer was graduated at the Military Academy, in 1853, and was afterward appointed to the Fourth United States Infantry. During the war he held the rank of Colonel of the Twentieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and commanded a brigade throughout the whole of the rebellion. At the close of the war he held the rank of Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers and Brevet Colonel of United States Army.

Col. Horatio B. Reed, of New-York City, as Lieutenant Colonel of Staff. This officer served in the Fifth Artillery in the several ranks of First Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, and during two and a half years performed the duties of Adjutant. He commanded a regiment of cavalry under Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah campaign, and for a short time was intrusted with the command of a brigade, was twice recommended for a Brigadier Generalship, and during his whole period of service had four brevets bestowed upon him.

Lieut. Chancellor Martin, of Bellevue Hospital, as Major of Staff. Lieut. Martin is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1868, and received his commission in that year as Second Lieutenant in the Third United States Infantry, after which he was appointed to the Seventh United States Cavalry, and subsequently to the Nineteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, serving in the campaign of 1868-9 against the Indians of the Plains, up to the date of the battle of Wichita, when he resigned his commission.

First Lieut. Robert M. Rogers, of the Second Artillery, Fort McHenry, as Colonel of Engineers. This officer entered the United States service in 1861, and served as Acting Adjutant General of the Eleventh Army Corps, on the staff of Gens. Sigel and Howard, until September, 1863. He entered the Military Academy as cadet in 1863, graduating in 1867, when he was appointed to the Second Artillery.

Lieut. James Bassel, of Fort Garland, Colorado, as Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers. Mr. Bassel was graduated at West Point in the class of 1867, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Second Artillery, resigning his commission therein at the end of the year 1870.

Mr. Henry G. Prout, of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as Major of Engineers. This gentleman served during the war in the Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry from December, 1863, to August, 1865, and has been employed up to the present time as Civil Assistant Engineer in the office of the Chief Engineer at the head-quarters Department of the Missouri.

THE LATE GEN. BARTO.

The following general order has just been promulgated:

Head-quarters Sixth Division, N. G. S. N. Y.,
Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1873.

General Orders, No. 1.—The Major General commanding is pained to announce the death of Brig. Gen. Henry D. Barto, Twenty-eighth Brigade of this command, which occurred at his residence at Trumansburg, Tompkins County, on the 15th inst.

Gen. Barto's record in the National Guard was of long duration, and constitutes a model worthy of imitation by every officer of the command. Commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Fiftieth Regiment in September, 1857, he was promoted to its Colonelcy in September, 1863, and commissioned Brigadier General Twenty-eighth Brigade October, 1866.

Dignified and affable in his bearing, eminently capable and experienced in his office, exact and prompt in the discharge of his duties, his death is an irreparable loss to the National Guard, and a wide circle of endeared friends will extend to his bereaved family and relatives a heartfelt sympathy for their sad affliction, in which they bear no common share.

In respect to the memory of the deceased, flags will be displayed at half-mast on all arsenals and armories in this command on the day succeeding the receipt of this order. By command of Major-Gen. BARNUM.

Andrew J. Smith, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

Official, J. H. Hinman, Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Leopold Levi was yesterday held by Commissioner Shields in $1,500 for examination on a charge of dealing in cigars without a license.... Richard Smith, of No. 812 Eighth avenue, who was arrested on Friday on a charge of not paying the special liquor tax, was yesterday discharged by Commissioner Shields, it being proved that he was not liable for the tax.... J. W. Norton, late the Deputy Superintendent of the Money-order Department of the New-York Post Office, was yesterday held by Commissioner Shields, in default of $20,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of embezzling the funds of the department.... Henry Schreiber, a young man twenty years of age, was yesterday held by Commissioner Shields for examination on a charge of perjury, he having sworn he was over twenty-one years of age when enlisting in the army..... Counsel for H. A. Frost, one of the creditors of the Market Savings Bank, yesterday made an *ex parte* application before Judge Blatchford for an order to compel the Receiver to show cause why he should not file a schedule of the assets received by him...... The examination of W. E. Bradley, before Commissioner Betts, charged with fraudulently concealing the funds of the firm of E. Bradley & Co., bankrupts, was yesterday again adjourned over until Thursday next by consent of counsel.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

The following statement will show the business in the Bankruptcy Court for the week ending Jan. 2, 1874: Voluntary Petitions—Wm. H. St. John, Joseph M. Babcock, Jacob Hays, Nathan Frankel, Frederick Hays, Marcus E. Harris, Simon Rosenbaum. Adjudications in Involuntary Cases—J. W. Maues, James H. Fleeb, Wm. H. Decker, Stephen T. Williams, Louis Auzat, Louis De Casse, Wm. B. Putnam. Discharged—George W. Oakley.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CONCERNING HACKS, &C.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A recent brief editorial in your paper, reprobating the extravagant charges of hackmen on New-Year's Day, prompts me to say a few words additional on this subject generally—applicable to every day in the year. And first I will start with the inquiry, addressed to whatever powers there may be, real or imaginary, that have any control over hackmen in this City, whether there are any limits to the extortion which a hackman can practice, or to the impunity with which he practices such extortion day after day, both upon citizens and strangers? I speak, however, more particularly in behalf of the latter class, as being one of them, (though, so far as I can see, the citizens of New-York stand as much in fear of the hackmen, and as confidently expect to be fleeced whenever they employ them, as do strangers,) and in behalf of both classes I interpose this modest inquiry: Whether the public are made for the benefit of the hackmen, or the hackmen for the benefit of the public? In other great cities where I have been, the opinion seems to obtain that hacks, or cabs, are designed for the convenience of the public, and that for a certain specified and adequate consideration any citizen or stranger can have the use of them, without fear or favor as respects the individual who is mounted on the box, whose sole business it is to carry the wayfarer such distance, or for such length of time, as may be required, for such consideration as the law prescribes. Here in New-York, however, the employment of a hack or cab by any one having occasion to use one involves either one or other of two very disagreeable consequences, viz.: either the being unconscionably fleeced by quietly paying whatever charge is imposed, or else a street altercation with "cabby," in which personal abuse is the strong point of cabby's argument, ending, perhaps, with a reference to a lounging policeman, who stands by, surrounded by a crowd of street Arabs, all greatly relishing the scene, and who (the policeman) invariably decides the matter point-blank in favor of his friend the cabby.

Without enlarging upon these every-day occurrences, let me call attention to what appears to me to be another very obvious fact, viz., that, owing to these swindling characteristics of the hacking system in this City, the much-enduring public are, to a great extent, taking the only available remedy within their reach, by letting the hacks severely alone, excepting in cases of extreme necessity—preferring to go on foot, ride in street cars, or stay quietly and peaceably at home, rather than make any engagement requiring the services of a hack. The result is, (as I have occasion to notice every day and night,) that long rows of hacks and cabs stand useless and idle for the greater portion of the time; and whenever they do get a chance fare, it goes all the harder with him that he has to pay for these hours of idleness. In short, the system, as at present conducted, seems to me plainly to defeat the two prime objects for which it was instituted, viz.: First, that of being a convenience to the public, and secondly, of affording an honest means of livelihood to those engaged in it. What there is left of it at present seems to be an almost unmitigated evil, so far as the public is concerned, and an almost unlimited license to swindle on the part of those who, under proper regulations and limitations, might be very useful and helpful servitors of the public, and at the same time might profit themselves much more largely by faithful work for honest wages than by a system of extortion, which makes every victimized patron forswear further patronage.

But the idea of appealing to a hackman's sense of justice, or even to his enlightened self-interest, is farcical. Hence, let us have some stringent law on our side for the repression and punishment of swindling hackmen, or, if there is already law enough, let Mr. Bergh or some other friend of mankind see that it is enforced. W.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 2, 1874.

IS IT A CRIME TO VACATE FRAUDULENT ASSESSMENTS?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am owner of property in the upper part of the City, and during the past twenty years have paid over $20,000, mostly in assessments that were fraudulent upon the property-owner. In this way the tax-payers and others placed in power a set of scoundrels called assessors, &c., whose business has been to get bills through the Common Council to open streets, grade, pave, make sidewalks, sewers, &c., in places where not needed for ten years to come. In addition to this, these officers, or some of them, have made the most outrageous charges, thereby increasing the expenses often to four times what the work could have been done for. The work would be legally advertised in some obscure newspaper, (another fraud on the owner,) seldom or ever seen by decent people; this, in law, was called "legal," and in this way the assessment would be confirmed, and perhaps months before the owner would know such an improvement was even contemplated. This, however, is only the smallest kind of their frauds. I had this case on my own property—a street was authorized to be graded, the contract required the rock on the street to be cut down some ten inches and then covered with sand; a subsequent examination discovered that the rock had only been cut down about three inches and then covered with the sand, leaving the owner at a future day to be again assessed for doing over again the same work.

These jobs are done by contract, and the City employs men called Inspectors, whose duty is to look after the contractor, and see that he does the work according to contract, and when so done he certifies it, and this enables the contractor to get his money. These Inspectors get about $800 per annum, and some of them don't trouble themselves to look at the work, but give such a certificate as the contractor may desire, often, probably, being paid a $10 bill, and in other cases a glass of whisky, or a bunch of cigars. These are the men who are the agents of the tax-payers, let loose upon the property-owners, to rob them almost at discretion.

Now, if the tax-payers choose to employ these robbers against my property, am I to stand and surrender, and say nothing? Or shall I avail of my rights under the law, to hold on to the remnant their villainy has left me? If they don't rob me strictly, according to law, I certainly will not pay the assessments. It will be time enough to talk about the honor of property-owners, when the tax-payers shall put into office men in whom confidence can be placed. In confirmation of these views, look at the sewers that have been built, which ought to last fifty years if properly done, and see them in twelve or eighteen months, falling in and to be built over again—because the honest contractor did not half do the work, and the honest sworn Inspector certified all right. And so with sidewalks, pavements, and other City work, on which owners are assessed often double the fair value of the work, and which then is not half done.

My intention has been, and will continue to be, to resist all assessments on my property, whenever it can be done, through any informality in the legal proceedings, and thus throw the assessments on to the City at large, or, in other words, on to the dishonest tax-payers, until they will go to the polls and put into office different kind of men. The more the dishonest tax-payers can be saddled with the assessments for "improvements" not wanted, and for the incompetency of their own dishonest agents, the sooner they will wake up to their duty and stop hounding property-owners by electing as their agents dishonest men.

Fortunately for property-owners, our highest courts have sustained and protected them, and will, I trust, continue to do so. I am glad to see that Mr. Astor is resisting these plunderers, as some of my own property is involved in the same suit. I consider myself more honest than the dishonest tax-payers.

P. S.—In 1851 a street was opened in Harlem. The assessment was irregular, and the honest owners escaped by getting it on to the dishonest tax-payers! In 1871 they opened the street again, and the cost for the same work was more than four times what was assessed in 1851, notwithstanding they had all the maps and surveys made for the first opening. Had the tax-payers been honest, and had honest officers, this fraud on the poor owners could not have been imposed on them.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In times like these, when steam-boats are run into and sunk in twenty minutes, when railroad disasters are so common that we scarcely take time to read the particulars unless some forty or fifty persons are killed and wounded, is it good policy to cut down the wages of engineers and firemen? Is it not economy rather to pay larger salaries, thereby securing the services of a better class of men, so that our lives and property may be better cared for? Let us have the best men that money can hire to run our engines on shore and on the sea, and the best sailors on the lookout in our Transatlantic steamers. These responsible duties are not appreciated. Take the fancy paint and trimmings out of saloon and drawing-room cars and give the money to the engineer, fireman, and brakeman. Safety and speed are of more consequence than fancy paint. Let the switchman also have enough pay to insure his attention. FAIRBANKS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873.

A CONDUCTOR PLYING A NEW VOCATION.

Edward Drew, a conductor on Car No. 53, of the Third avenue line, was arraigned before Judge Bixby, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with attempting to steal a watch and chain from Abijah P. Whiteman, of No. [illegible] Bowery, a passenger on his car. Drew was the only person near him. He was held for trial.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 4, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

There has been something like a *coup d'état* in Spain, but the event differs in most essential particulars from the treason against the liberties of France, which is the most memorable instance in recent history of that kind of political procedure. Gen. PAVIA, an adherent of President CASTELAR, has occupied the legislative palace and other public buildings with 14,000 troops, and has turned the Cortes, which had just given a sweeping majority against the Administration, out of doors. But so far, nobody has been shot, and there is no report of wholesale arrests of prominent public men supposed to be unfriendly to the President. On the contrary, all the eminent politicians not in active sympathy with either of the sections of the rebellion have been convened for the purpose of trying to form a coalition Cabinet. Gen. PAVIA not only declines to accept the rôle of Dictator, but refuses to accept a position on the Cabinet, which he expects to be able to organize under the shadow of bayonets. It would be contrary to all historical analogy to expect any permanent good to result from so violent a remedy as this to the ills of a distracted State. The man who abruptly ends the career of a legislative assembly of which he himself is the creature, must make up his mind to take the Government upon his own shoulders. Whatever constitutional forms he may elect to retain, he must lean henceforth on the sword, whose aid he has invoked, and will be virtually Lord Protector or Emperor, according to the view which he takes of the necessities of the State he has assumed to rule. A *coup d'état* may save a country from absolute chaos, socially and politically, though it is a hazardous experiment anywhere, and but for the fact that the unforeseen nearly always happens in Spain, it might be condemned there in advance of any evidence of its ultimate results.

President CASTELAR'S message to the Cortes certainly betrays no indication of a consciousness of failing strength. It is a resolute and thorough-going restatement of the principles laid down by CASTELAR when he accepted the task of forming a Cabinet, and it shows no wavering in the determination to take the most effective methods to restore tranquillity and social organization to Spain. Keeping in mind the hesitancy and timid policy of preceding administrations, the demand for a revival of the military penal code, *i. e.*, the right to shoot soldiers for disobedience or desertion, and the declaration that Generals have been appointed without reference to political bias, are as clear intimations as could be desired that Señor CASTELAR had resolved to stand or fall with a policy of vigor and independence. It is probable this decided challenge to the Cortes had as much to do with the vote of no-confidence which followed the reception of the message as any dissatisfaction with the course of the Cabinet in regard to the *Virginius* affair. That no attempt was made to apologize for this transaction would appear from the statement that the principles of international law had been upheld in the result of the negotiations between Spain and the United States. The message was a plain intimation to the Cortes that stability of government was necessary to preserve the ground gained from anarchy, and the operations directed by Gen. PAVIA express the resolution of Señor CASTELAR to preserve that advantage whether the Cortes likes it or not. If the provincial Governors have been gained, the crisis may end peaceably enough; if the hitherto loyal sections of the federation object to "heroic" remedies, against the instability of the civil power, the last state of the country will be worse than the first.

The Democratic caucus of the Ohio Legislature, last night, recalls the fact that the State passes with the new year completely under Democratic control, notwithstanding that some of the minor State offices are filled by Republicans. It has been a long time since the Democrats have had a chance to show what they can do in Ohio, and we hope they will not fail to improve the present opportunity, which is likely to be their last. They are reminded by a portion of the press of the State that they have had a great deal to say about the necessity of cutting down public expenditures, and that they are expected to perform as they have preached. It would be refreshing to see Democrats abolishing offices and reducing salaries, but it is a spectacle we do not expect to enjoy. If they do not add largely to the public burden in order to satisfy their hungry partisans, the people of Ohio may consider themselves fortunate.

Appeals have been made by the State Grange of Iowa in behalf of 980 destitute families, comprising 4,000 persons, in fourteen of the north-western counties of the State. These appeals are declared by local papers in some of these counties to be wholly unwarranted by the facts. There appears, indeed, to be a feeling of indignation in several of the counties at being thus placed in the position of begging alms from abroad. In regard to these it is said that while they contain some poor and even destitute persons, as they always have and always will, their general condition is more prosperous than usual, rendering them fully able to take care of their own paupers. It is difficult to imagine why the State Grange should misrepresent the facts, but so long as it is declared by those who should be well informed, that the destitution in these counties has been greatly exaggerated, it is not probable that the appeals which have been made will have much effect. There is too much want which is undeniable to permit of any assistance being thrown away on doubtful cases.

Boston annexed largely on New-Year's Day as well as New-York, and took in Charlestown with the other additions. Charlestown was something of a city in itself, and had a Mayor who was greatly disturbed by the sudden and summary ending of his official life. He felt compelled to make a farewell address to his partners in office, in which he expressed the opinion that "the patriots who fought at Bunker Hill might better have staid at home and tilled their farms, as the principles for which they fought are abandoned by their descendants." It may be safely assumed that the patriots would not have bled and died to the extent they did if they could have known that it was all to end in robbing Mayor STONE of the sweets of office by a vote of the people making Boston and Charlestown one municipality, as they should have been long ago.

Since it is evident that we are not to get any relief from the Street-cleaning Bureau, it is to be hoped the elements will come to our aid with a deluge of rain and put our thoroughfares in decent order. In thaw and frost our streets are alike abominable, and solely because of the gross neglect of the people who draw $1,000,000 per annum for cleaning them. There will presently be some anxious inquiries as to what the Police Commissioners do with the money, and the Legislature might very properly join in them. Public patience is about exhausted in this matter, and there is a general demand that this street-cleaning business shall be placed in the hands of the Health Commissioners, where it should have been put in the first place. It is absurd to suppose that our streets cannot be kept passably clean for $1,000,000 per year. Everybody knows that they are not kept in such condition, and it is evident that the money is wasted. The Legislature should give this matter early attention, and earn the thanks of the City by extending the desired relief.

THE CITY AND THE LEGISLATURE.

Of the 873 bills passed during last session of the Legislature, 120 had exclusive reference to the City of New-York. Forty-six of these were occupied with the details of City and County business—with our departmental administration, with our courts and our schools; forty were passed in the interest of private corporations—ten of that number having reference to street railroads; fourteen were for the amendment of the charters of charitable institutions; eight referred to educational and religious societies; and twelve may be ranked as personal laws, having for their object the removal of certain legal disabilities from individuals or the conferring on them of some more or less important privileges. Of course the City was directly affected by the enactment of a large number of the other 753 laws, but the fact that it had 120 statutes all to itself is a tolerably clear indication of being "too much governed." Considering that New-York City and County pay very nearly one-half of the entire expenses of the State Government, it may be urged that we did not get more than our fair return of service out of the Legislature. Unfortunately for this view, people have been compelled of late years to consider that community to be best off which requires least legislation, just as the happy estate of that country with no history has passed into a proverb.

We have, as the orators at the recent Boston Tea Party celebration took care to point out, undoubtedly outgrown the revolutionary principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny." But the exorbitant amount of State burdens which this City is compelled to bear, ought to entitle it to some special consideration at the hands of the Legislature, even if we can only send twenty-six representatives to both Houses. The kind of consideration chiefly in demand at present is that the City should be left as far as possible to manage its own affairs. The passage of the constitutional amendments would greatly assist us in achieving this result. Had the additional sections of article 3 been in force last session, one-half of the laws passed in reference to this City would have been unconstitutional. Of course, after receiving the approval of this Legislature the constitutional amendments have to pass the ordeal of a popular vote, and the session about to begin will, therefore, be as free to leave a voluminous record as any of its predecessors. In fact, the possibility of the power of special legislation being sharply curtailed by 1875 may cause a rush upon the Legislature of 1874 for the passage of an unusual number of frivolous, vexatious, and unnecessary laws covering little private jobs whose character becomes apparent only when they are put in practice.

This Legislature ought not only to agree to the amendments directed against this class of laws, but should act on the spirit of these amendments during the forthcoming session. Of course, in the absence of general laws, whose enactment can only follow the popular approval of these amendments, there will be a certain amount of special legislation to be provided during the next few months. But in such cases as the following the Legislature might fitly consider the amendments as good as passed: "No law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad, except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on be first obtained." "The Legislature shall neither audit nor allow any private claim or account against the State" (say City.) "The Legislature shall not grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent, or contractor."

While the City's most urgent request to the Legislature is to leave certain things undone, it will also be called on to undo some of the oppressive acts of its predecessor. To the testimony of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and other competent judges, the Grand Jury now add theirs, that the act providing for a new City Prison ought to be repealed. Then, public sentiment imperatively demands that the power of reviving the Industrial Exhibition job should be finally taken away by repealing all portions of the charter of that corporation which gave the slightest shadow to claim, either directly or indirectly, aid from the City Treasury. The defeat of the City and County Consolidation bill rests as a stain upon the record of the last two Legislatures—it ought to be promptly passed by this one. With a few such important exceptions, the people of this City will be perfectly content that the Legislature of 1874 should, in regard to their affairs, do simply nothing.

OUR MODERN POISON.

There is a story that CÆSAR BORGIA possessed the secret of a poison very peculiar in its power. Having administered it to a prisoner whom he had engaged to deliver to the French King, he set out for the camp of the monarch, himself accompanying the prisoner as a guarantee that no harm should befall him. When the unfortunate wretch was surrendered to the King, and BORGIA had made his escape, the poison performed its fatal work. The King only received a dead man.

There is a poison in constant use among us more subtle, and in its slow but certain operation not unlike that of the Italian murderer. We find it wherever we go. In our sleeping-rooms and our parlors, in our spacious palaces of amusement and in our counting-rooms, in the house of worship and in the schools, on the street cars and ferries, and in the coaches of our railways, sleeping or waking, working or at play, this insidious poison is always at work. Our friends and our enemies alike, with indiscriminate cruelty, employ it against us. This poison is foul air, and though its properties have been known for many years, the great majority of people who consider themselves intelligent are still in gross ignorance of its nature, and utterly indifferent to the means of checking its ravages. It is responsible for a large share of all the diseases from which we suffer. It is the nurse, if not one of the parents, of that long list of scrofulous affections which range from slight eruptions in children, to tubercular consumption in older frames. It aggravates every cause of derangement in the human system. It is the special ally of fevers, and of zymotic diseases generally. But, above all, it causes a slow and unseen wasting of the energies, which lessens the value of life and hastens the approach of death; and it is largely the source of that mysterious depletion which physicians describe as "lack of tone," or "exhaustion of the blood," and which they contend with by means of "tonics," often ignoring the supreme remedy of pure air, which would multiply many times the efficiency of their medicines.

The most formidable obstacle in the way of banishing this intimate and ever-present foe is the notion entertained by physicians and their clients alike, that pure air can only be obtained outside our dwellings and our places of business. In the present condition of these structures, this is true; but it ought not to be, and that it is true now is one of the most serious evils of modern life. For in our large cities, and, indeed, nearly everywhere, except on farms, by far the greater part of each day must be spent by men and women, and even by children, in-doors. Whatever our occupations, from ten to twelve hours are passed in the house in sleeping and eating, and in the daily routine of personal cares. From eight to ten more are occupied with business, in offices, counting-rooms, stores, factories, or shops. It is only rarely that three hours out of the twenty-four are spent by any of us in the open air. Obviously, then, if pure air is necessary to our healthy existence—as it is, as necessary as food or water—we cannot hope to obtain enough of it out-doors. All we can get in that way is so much clear gain; but, under the most favorable circumstances, in ninety cases out of a hundred, it is not one-fourth of what we should have. We are quite convinced that there is no department of the noble study of the means of preventing and curing disease—of the art, in short, of preserving human life—in which physicians could do so much good as in devising and enforcing proper methods of ventilation.

We are aware that there is in the public mind a strong prejudice against the inventors of special means of ventilation; but though this is to some degree justified, it is only a mark of the earlier stages of all progressive changes in our mode of life. Doubtless some of our readers can remember when our most necessary modern inventions—lighting by gas, heating by coal, and others—was obstructed by the imperfect condition of the means of applying it. This is a difficulty that lies across the threshold of every improvement. Time and study remove it; and our educated physicians, in connection with our trained architects, cannot do better service to their professions than by giving the time and study required to perfect methods of ventilation.

Good ventilation is not impossible. In nearly all dwellings, where we either live or work, it ought not to be impracticable. But it will be so until those who are supposed to know most about it undertake in earnest the task of providing ventilation. Not long since, one of the most skillful and prosperous architects in this City remarked that he knew nothing about ventilation, and he did not believe any one else did—and the curious feature of the case is, that the man did not seem to think, if this were true, that it was very disgraceful to him and to his associates. Happily, it is not true. There are architects in this, and still more in other cities, who do know a good deal about ventilation, and are applying their knowledge faithfully.

THE DIVISION OF A HISTORIC CHURCH.

It is well known that a spirit of latitudinarianism, and even rationalism, has crept into several of the Protestant Churches of Continental Europe. The Reformed Church of Holland has had its faith of late years put to a severe test by the wide departure of some of its clergy, not only from the Calvinistic standards of the fathers of that Church, but even from doctrines deemed essential by all orthodox bodies. In Germany the same tendencies may be noted, but they are believed to spring rather from the laity than from the clergy. In France the same spirit of indifferentism or latitudinarianism and impatience of Church authority has recently led to the division of the historic Protestant or Huguenot Church. A word upon its origin and early history may shed light upon what has happened.

France, at the period of the Reformation, was not unprepared for its changes. The Church was not considered an unfit subject for gibes and jokes, and the poets, scholars, and even many of the clergymen were ripe for reform. It seems clear that, although afterward molded and shaped by Geneva, the Church of the Huguenots sprang up on French soil, and was not without welcome in the University of Paris itself, and many who did not openly become schismatics began to act as reformers. But the movement was no sooner begun than it encountered persecution, but it met with sympathy and support from Geneva. In May, 1559, a General Synod of the French Protestant Church was convened, at which a basis of faith was agreed upon, and the government and discipline molded upon the model of Geneva and CALVIN. During the reign of HENRY II. the Huguenot party was strong, and afterward toleration was supposed to be forever secured to them by the Edict of Nantes. After the death of HENRY IV. the persecutions recommenced; then followed the bloody massacre of St. Bartholemew; and, finally, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the most disgraceful event of LOUIS XIV.'s long reign, by which vast numbers of the best citizens and artisans of France were driven into exile. The United States became, subsequently, the gainer by this suicidal act, many of the Huguenots—men of rare character, intelligence and charming manners—settling in New-York, Massachusetts, Virginia, and South Carolina. NAPOLEON I. inaugurated a policy of toleration for the poor remnant of this once-powerful Church, which has since been followed; but the body has, nevertheless, been viewed with suspicion by the State, and has never had permission to convoke its synod.

It will thus be seen that, owing to the troublous times through which it has passed, the central authority has been silent. There was no way of enforcing discipline or maintaining any doctrinal standard, its Pastors were not required to subscribe to any declaration of faith, and consequently diverse and wholly irreconcilable doctrines were taught in the same Church, and often from the same pulpit, and that, too, on questions regarded as essential.

In 1872 the conservative element in the Church prayed for authority to hold a synod, with a view to the enforcement of a general doctrinal standard; this was stoutly resisted on the ground that general synods had passed into disuse; that a sort of moral statute of limitations had run against them, and that a forced uniformity of view, especially a test for admission to the pastorate, would do more harm than good. But these views were overruled, the requisite authority was granted, and the General Synod held. After a very earnest discussion, a declaration of faith to be subscribed to by all new Pastors was adopted by a small majority. This declaration did not go very far—not much further, in fact, than the reiteration of the Apostles' Creed, as there was a desire for accommodation on the part of the majority, and they were glad to get what they did secure.

It was thought that the minority would at once secede, but as the declaration could not be enforced for a year, they did not withdraw. Near the close of last year another session of the General Synod was held. Prior to that time, authority was sought from the *Conseil d'Etat* to promulgate the declaration to the various churches, and this movement was opposed by the radicals, but unsuccessfully. On learning this, the latter decided not to take their seats in the synod, and 46 out of 108 delegates, representing nearly one-half the Church, were absent. It is believed that the seceders will claim, and are likely to get, Government recognition as a separate Church. As there were only a little over a million of Protestants in connection with the Church before the division, the Government may think it wise to weaken that influence still more by recognizing the proposed new body. The motive of the latter in claiming such recognition is evident from the fact that a State allowance is made for public worship nearly in proportion to numbers. This, of course, they would lose if unrecognized. In connection with this branch of the subject, the action of the General Synod is noticeable for its catholic and liberal character. That body resolved at the close of their recent session that, although they could not urge such State recognition of the dissenters, as their object was to build up Protestantism, and not to pull it down, yet that they would not throw an obstacle in the way of such recognition.

It is by no means certain that this division of the Huguenot Church will affect Protestantism in France unfavorably. Notwithstanding the fact that the Church prior to the secession contained many Pastors of ability and piety, yet it seemed paralyzed by internal differences. It was not the aggressive and missionary organization that it should have been, and, consequently, it hardly more than held its own. Circumstances demanded renewed vigor; men in the cities had long since deserted Roman Catholic altars, and now the growing republican element in the country is sensibly weakening the attachment of the peasants to the Church. Even the late religious excitement, provoked by signs and miracles, seems to have been merely upon the surface. As long as the Protestant Church was divided upon essentials, its energies were necessarily diverted to its domestic struggles; but now that it has been purged of the "liberal" element, the Church already shows signs of renewed life.

A GREENBACK WEDDING.

About a year ago, if we remember rightly, a story went the rounds which credited that ingenious person, the Western farmer, with having successfully carried out one of the most original of plans for getting his daughters comfortably settled in life, without any cost whatever to himself. He had a large and expensive family. Three out of four of the daughters were marriageable. They were very pretty girls, and had many admirers. The father permitted them to receive attentions from the most eligible young men, and to all outward appearances seemed perfectly content to part with his treasures until asked to do so. Each demand for consent was the signal for an outburst of feeling that ended in the sudden exit of the applicant. The lovers, however, were not to be prevented from attaining happiness by what they believed to be the whim of a selfish father. They eloped, were married and forgiven. The real state of the case was, the father could not afford to buy three suitable outfits, and pay the expense of three wedding feasts. Not seeing any prospect in the immediate future of being better able to do so, after ransacking his brain to find a way out of the difficulty, he at last concluded to frown on the young people, and take the chances for what might follow. The elopements didn't cost him a cent; the expense of outfits and weddings was saved; his reputation for liberality did not suffer in the least, and his neighbors continued in ignorance of the actual condition of his exchequer.

The Western farmer's device was a very clever one, but, like many other clever devices, it has been eclipsed. This time the scene has been changed, and the credit has to be accorded to a farmer of Mechanicsville, Venango County, Penn., for having accomplished a feat which will be preserved in the history of his family, and spoken of with pleasure by future generations. The farmer referred to is represented as being "well-to-do, but rather impecunious," which we take as meaning that he had a good farm, fairly stocked, a large family, and a slender bank account. A few weeks ago he had a marriagable daughter. She had been courted by the son of a neighboring farmer for a number of years, and had grown so tired of it that she expressed a desire to have the dream of her life realized before the end of the present year. The lover, it is but just to say, was also anxious. He wished to avoid the necessity of having to journey night after night over a lonely road during yet another Winter. The father of the young girl, thus pressed from within and without, was almost on the brink of despair. He could not afford to disburse the necessary funds for such a wedding feast as he would be expected to provide. The crops had all been gathered and sold, and the butter for two or three months pledged in payment of debts. To incur any further obligations was not to be thought of. For nights he lay awake, turning the matter over in his mind, until he finally discovered a way out of the dilemma. The next morning he thrilled his daughter with pleasure by announcing at the breakfast-table that he had decided to consent to her marriage, and was willing that the ceremony might take place as soon as the arrangements could be perfected.

Then there was a meeting of the respective parents, the day was fixed, and a list of the friends and kinsmen of the intended son-in-law carefully made out. To this was added the names of nearly every farmer residing in the county. The day of days came round at last; the roads were hard with frost, the sky was clear, and the guests began to arrive at an early hour. The house was soon crowded until barely standing room remained. The barn was used to increase the accommodation. The marriage ceremony over, and the young couple started on the way to the nearest railroad station, nothing remained to be done but to discuss the viands and wines. At length the time arrived for breaking up the company. The farmer, after having good-humoredly appropriated all the compliments he could get, walked leisurely to the front gate, and there took a position from which he was enabled to demand payment for dinner and horse-feed from each of the guests. The proposition was received as a capital joke, and it is said that every person present, not even excepting the clergyman, willingly paid the "tax." No one suspected that the real object of the farmer was to make up enough money to pay the expense of the wedding. On the contrary, all believed that he had conceived the idea for the purpose of adding to the merriment of the occasion. Indeed, the chances are that the system which he so successfully inaugurated will become popular in Pennsylvania. It will not, of course, continue to possess the charm of absolute surprise, but the attraction of novelty will remain for some time, and this, to the parental mind at least, may seem, in addition to another obvious reason, a strong enough inducement to perpetuate it.

CANDY.

An immense amount of candy and confectionery has, as every one knows, been consumed since the day before Christmas. Perhaps, owing to the hard times, less may have been eaten than during the corresponding period in some other years, but there are always a good many tons of such articles used in the Christmas holidays.

Sugar candy is one of the inseparable accompaniments of modern civilization. This is a simple matter of fact which no one will dispute; but to what extent it is a desirable accompaniment, is a question about which there is room for considerable difference of opinion, and one which we shall not here undertake to decide. Exactly when, where, and how far almost any of the luxuries of eating are or are not beneficial to health, is an inquiry in regard to which medical men are far from being perfectly agreed. But in respect to candy, and especially the more elaborate and expensive forms of it, there is one point from which there would be little or no dissent among physicians or any other persons who had ever given much attention to the subject of health—and that is that there is a good deal, at least, of what is eaten of such things that had much better be let alone.

It is obvious to the most ordinary observer who will take the trouble to inquire into such matters, that the largest consumers of candies, and particularly of what are usually known as French candies, are just the class of persons who ought to use them most sparingly. If a teamster or other laboring man, who is obliged to be several hours a day actively employed out of doors, should take a fancy to swallow, in the course of every twenty-four hours, half a pound or more of curiously-colored and flavored concoctions of sugar, it might perhaps do him little harm, except so far as it would deplete his pocket of his hard-earned wages. But such individuals rarely touch anything of the kind. On the other hand, a set of school-girls and young ladies in their teens, who belong to wealthy families, and are not under the necessity of doing manual labor of any sort, and who take little exercise in the open air, would, as is very evident, be peculiarly liable to any injurious effects which might be produced by this species of diet. And yet it is precisely this class of persons that, more than any other, purchase, or have purchased for them, the most elaborate style of French candies. The class which comes next to them in this respect is that of little children; but in their case there is oftener a definite limit to what they have an opportunity to eat of such things, for their diet is seldom left, even by the most careless parents, entirely to their own discretion.

The amount of French candy which is consumed by some school-girls would be incredible to any one who had never had any opportunity of observation on the subject. A young lady of fifteen will not unfrequently make way with a quantity of it in a week which hearty and robust young men of twenty or twenty-five would often consider a foolhardy risk of their health to undertake to eat in a month. To say that so much of such an article is unwholesome, is an expression entirely inadequate to the facts in the case. Apart from all other considerations, the distaste which it gives for plain and substantial food is a most serious matter. Many a rich man's daughter wastes away in this manner, just as truly from want of sufficient nutriment as the poor sewing-woman who has not the means of purchasing needful sustenance. It might seem rather strange to talk about a young lady, belonging to a family that spent ten or twenty thousand dollars a year being starved to death; but whether we call it starving or not, a good many, in such families, come to a premature end of life, because, on account of the manner in which they have impaired their appetite, they do not eat food enough of the kind absolutely needed for the preservation of ordinary health and strength.

That the great fondness for candy and confectionery which some persons manifest is a morbid appetite, is, we think, pretty plainly shown by the fact that it is seldom seen in individuals who lead an active out-of-door life. Indeed, the circumstance that an individual is peculiarly fond of such things is, as a general rule, a strong reason why he or she should partake of them very sparingly, or not touch them at all. We do not assert that no one ought ever to eat French concoctions of sugar; perhaps the health of some people is the better for them, though we do not distinctly recollect ever to have met with an instance of the kind. But however that may be, it is very certain that they are, in ordinary cases, an exceedingly poor diet for any one who can relish no other sort of food. Whatever may be the amount of French candy which the demands of civilization absolutely require to be consumed, it should be principally eaten by persons whose hearty appetite and unimpaired digestion would enable them to do so with the least possible injury to their health.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—There are not more than forty members of Assembly here at present, consequently it is utterly impossible to make any prediction as to how the struggle for the Speakership is likely to eventuate. From present indications, the contest appears to lie between Husted and Prince, and both are equally vehement in protesting that they feel certain of success. New-York and Brooklyn delegations are said to be a unit in favor of Husted, while members from western counties mostly support Prince. The contest is very active. Mayor Eastman, it is alleged, is working strenuously in the interest of Husted. Smith M. Weed or Geo. M. Beebe will receive the nomination of the Democratic caucus for Speaker. The number of office-seekers here is altogether unprecedented. There are at least ten for every office. Many of them have been here since Tuesday. The lobby is represented by George O. Jones and Hugh J. Hastings.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Mr. O'Donnell, Clerk of the last House, looks upon his re-election as certain, but Col. A. S. Wood, late Deputy Secretary of State, is making votes hourly. There is an unusually large number of seekers for the other offices, and all are actively at work.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

TESTIMONY TAKEN IN NEW-ORLEANS—THE SHIPMENT OF GRAIN—RETURN CARGOES.

The Senate Committee on cheap transportation held a session in New-Orleans on the 27th ult. The New-Orleans *Times* gives the following report of the testimony adduced: "Committees from the Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Exchange waited upon them almost immediately, to tender the hospitalities of the city, and to offer all the facilities necessary for procuring reliable information. It quickly became apparent that the gentlemen were already quite well informed concerning the subject of their inquest, the questions put to the first witness, Major Burwell, being exceedingly pertinent, and developing at once the extent of his knowledge of our maritime affairs. Six witnesses in all were examined yesterday, Messrs. Burwell, Higby, Miller, Weeks, Tucker, and Coyle. Mr. Higby gave an exhaustive description of the *modus operandi* of transporting grain, clearly setting forth its manipulation from the moment it left the granaries of the West, until it was placed on board European vessels. The committee were exceedingly careful in the questions propounded, many of them being sufficiently direct to render prevarication impossible. Having, however, but a round, unvarnished statement to make, Mr. Higby demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt that grain could not only be shipped from St. Louis to Liverpool, via New-Orleans, in as good condition as it could be transported by any other route, but more quickly and at a much cheaper rate. The questions next turned to return cargoes, when it was shown that debenture goods could be forwarded in bond by barges direct to the West at a much less cost than they could be sent through by rail from New-York, and that immigrants and their luggage could be sent up the river at a cost which would defy competition. These statements seemed to attract great attention, and evidently deeply impressed the committee. Another important feature of the testimony was the development of some interesting facts concerning the dangers of ocean navigation from New-York and New-Orleans. Mr. Weeks, the well-known steam-ship agent, showed that while within ten months twenty-two vessels sailing out of New-York were lost, the loss from the port of New-Orleans in fifteen years had been but three. Great care was taken by all the witnesses to impress upon the committee the fact that while, owing to natural causes, the shipments from the North were limited to seven months in the year, that here freight could be forwarded each day in the 365. The important truth was also developed that if New-Orleans possessed a tonnage adequate to the necessities of her commerce it would require three times as many steamers, and five times as many sailing vessels as now ply between this and foreign ports. The committee, at the conclusion of the foregoing testimony, drove through the city, visiting the Louisiana Jockey Club-house, and last evening attended the opera."

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

YESTERDAY'S MATINEE CONCERT.

A matinée concert of great attractiveness drew to Steinway Hall yesterday a large gathering of *dilettanti* and pretty faces. It was supplied by Mr. Thomas' orchestra, with the co-operation of Mr. Whitney, the well-known singer. A liberal programme was interpreted, and, what is more to the point, interpreted to perfection. We are not constrained to allude to all its elements, for all the selections had been heard before, but can justly declare that the orchestra recited the thirteen numbers allotted to it with the absolute precision and the rare variety of tempo and shading referred to with admiration in these columns, time and again. The principal orchestral selections were Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 2, and Berlioz's "Reine Mab." Mr. Whitney sang with considerable dignity of voice and style, "In diesen heil'gen Hallen," from "Die Zauberfloete," and with fluency and correctness, but less clearness of enunciation than Mr. Santley accustomed us to, "O, Ruddier than the Cherry," the recitative preface to which was especially unsatisfactory on the account mentioned. An aria by Bach was neatly played on the violoncello by Mr. Louis Luebeck, and an exceptionally good harp performance—which was redemanded—was enjoyed at the hands of Mr. A. Lockwood. Mr. Thomas will give another matinée concert on Saturday next, when Raff's "Lenore" is to be rendered as the chief element of the bill.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Daly's dramatization of Wilkie Collins' "Man and Wife" was acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening. "Man and Wife" had a long run at the old theatre, and its latest recital afforded much of the pleasure supplied by earlier representations. To review a piece which has been given more than 100 times, and which, besides, is founded upon a novel familiar to the larger part of the reading public, would, of course, be useless. Of its interpretation, it is only incumbent upon us to say that if it were not so effective as in the past, it was mainly because of the absence of the artist who "created" *Anne Sylvester*. Miss Ada Dyas, who last night filled the rôle and made her début in this country, is an intelligent, sympathetic, and experienced actress, but—judging from her effort yesterday—quite devoid of power. In a genuine society-play, and in company with performers of more actual refinement than is observable in the acting of every one of Mr. Daly's *pensionnaires*, the quiet and unaffected method of Miss Dyas would have abundant appreciation. Under the present circumstances, however, her excellences do not pass the footlights, and her labors result in what we might call a parlor-performance rather than in the impressive picture suggested not merely by Miss Morris' well-remembered portrayal of *Anne Sylvester*, but by Wilkie Collins' book. We shall await after-appearances of Miss Dyas with interest, confident that she will be seen to advantage in the lighter works of the Fifth Avenue répertoire. Meanwhile, it is just to note that she had plenty of encouragement last evening, and that she was called before the curtain at the close of the third act. The other characters were cleverly sustained. Mr. Harkins resumed his original rôle of *Geoffrey Delamayn*, and played throughout the evening in his wonted business-like manner. Mr. Clarke personated *Arnold Brinkworth*, and Mr. Davidge contributed the most finished sketch of the night in the portrayal of *Bishopriggs*. The rentrée of Mr. James Lewis was an agreeable incident of the representation; Mr. Lewis has not been before the public for some months, and his illustration of the eccentric ways of *Sir Patrick Lundie* once more showed that his return to the stage was a fit matter for congratulation. The distribution included, besides these artists, Misses Fanny Davenport, Alice Grey, and Nina Varian, and Mrs. Gilbert. The setting of "Man and Wife" was, as usual, faultless. We are happy to have to note that the audience was very numerous, while we cannot but add that we wish its numbers would not induce Mr. Daly to have camp-stools placed in the aisles. The bill is to be unchanged until Wednesday next, when "Saratoga" will be given.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Led Astray" has proved a veritable Pactolus for the Union Square Theatre. The receipts during the past four weeks have been the greatest since the house was first opened. Last week the receipts exceeded by $1,000 the first week of the famous Vokes excitement, and by $1,500 the first week of "Agnes." Nor has there been a single night when hundreds of persons have not been turned away from the doors. And the advance sale of seats is so great that the run *must* continue, Fortune in this case having actually given hostages to the manager. The piece is the absorbing topic of conversation in social circles. The chord touched is one that evidently vibrates loudly in feminine hearts, for everywhere the point is discussed whether *Armande*, the fair heroine, was not a little too submissive to her liege lord. Upon this delicate topic opinions vary, but there is only one verdict about the play—that of unqualified approval and admiration. "Led Astray," indeed, has this special claim to applause, in that the interest is continuous and is divided among many characters, without detracting from the hero and heroine. The management is entitled to our warmest encouragement for having engaged a company capable of bringing out this excellence. With less competent artists, the slight underplot woven in and out of the main story would fail in arresting our attention. But thanks to the perfect acting of Stuart Robson, the exquisite espieglerie of Miss Claxton, and the finished rendering of the minor characters, the stage is never devoid of attraction for one single moment. The eye and the ear are alike held captive in the subtle charm of the players. And the setting of the piece is worthy of the acting, a commendation of the highest grade, but which can only be appreciated by those who have seen the play.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Blasé men about town who have exhausted its pleasures, and complain rather boastingly of ossification of the heart, can find a new delight if they will only visit the pantomime at the Grand Opera-house. But, it must be understood, they must go on a matinée afternoon. To the genuine play-goer the genius of George Fox would be sufficient. To the men who are *rococo* the house will be the inducement, not the pantomime. For to all men this great boon has been given, that we can feel delight through the delight of others, and become happy by the sight of happiness. And the sight presented at the Grand Opera-house yesterday afternoon was one that would have made a cynic smile and won the weeping philosopher from his accustomed tears to the unwonted luxury of laughter. The theatre, enormous as it is, was crammed, and of that vast audience five-sevenths were children. Bands of eleven and twelve youngsters came guarded by two or three ladies. One would have thought that all the Kindergartens of New-York were assembled in the Temple of Momus to see the arch-mummer, Fox. He had only to show himself, and ripples of their silvery laughter ran through the crowds. If he made a grimace, they shrieked with delight; if he looked serious, their laughter rose an octave higher. His air, his walk, his every motion and look, were so suggestive of merriment, that peals of delight followed him over the stage, and if he had announced that the house was on fire, every one would have been in ecstacies of mirth. And Fox has splendid helpers grouped around him. Himself the best *Clown*, he is aided by his brother, the best *Pantaloon*, by the sprightliest *Harlequin* that ever flourished a tin sword, and by the prettiest and most intelligent *Columbine* that ever wore spangles. The dancing of Miss Betty Rigl and the songs of the Marten family are also immense attractions. Mr. Daly may talk about producing his filibustering piece, but the public has no intention of allowing "Humpty" to leave the boards for a long while. He is much too dear to the children, and all the Cuban horses and all the Cuban men will not replace him and his merry mimes.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

The theatrical pleasure-seeker turns with equal zest from grave to gay, from lively to severe. Among the theatres where the laughter-compelling Momus of the black face is adored, none offer more attractions or have a better reputation than the

Theatre Comique, or, as it is sometimes called, 514 Broadway. The programme is essentially a variety one, embracing negro sketches, songs, dances, and music, often of a high order. Every week sees a new bill of fresh attractions, consequently last night was the grand finale of an entertainment that had drawn delighted crowds since Monday evening. The Corkonian sketches, or little one-act Ethiopian farces, are often full of broad fun, and give excellent delineations of negro character. But at this theatre the sketches have been made a specialty by the genius of the manager, and they comprise not only Ethiopian but Irish and German comediettas. One of these, "Keegan's Tailor's Shop," was excessively amusing, portraying with a broad pencil the contrast between the American-Irish, and the old-fashioned folks of the Emerald Isle. The character of an old Irish woman was played with such fidelity and broad humor as to create peals of laughter and applause. On Monday will be presented the new programme, which offers an immense choice of attractions, including a party of real Comanche Indians, under the management of Mr. Fred. G. Maeder. They will take part in a drama written for the occasion, entitled "The Scalpers, or Life on the Plains." The name is somewhat suggestive, and doubtless the entertainment will be of the most thrilling character, as it will comprise the war-dances, the dances of death, trailing, and other specialties of the red warriors when on foot. The same piece will also introduce to a New-York audience, for the first time, a young Irish comedienne, who assumes the name of Rena. Besides this play, there will be a complete change in the variety attractions. Mr. Frank Converse, the famous banjoist, will appear, also the beautiful danseuse, Miss Josephine Walby, the comic singer, Mr. James McKee, and the celebrated old negro delineator, James Dalton. Besides these, all the favorite stars are retained, the whole forming a most inviting programme.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At Niblo's the "Babes in the Wood" are buried, and the bright, the delightful "Belles of the Kitchen," once more emerge into the light. Mr. Leffingwell will precede the belles with a rather heavy funny piece, entitled "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins," but when it is over the Vokes will begin, and everybody will be happy....Boucicault's comedy, "A Man of Honor," is increasing in popularity at Wallack's, and the houses are improving with each performance. The splendid acting of Mr. Lester Wallack has, however, not so full a field for its display as his admirers—that is, all New-York—could wish....At Booth's Theatre, Chanfrau completes his engagement this week, after a most admirable display of character acting. His delineation of the Western man is conceded by all to be most accurate, full of humor and pathos. Next week Mrs. J. B. Booth makes her appearance in "La Femme de Feu"....At Wood's Museum that excellent drama, "The Streets of New-York" will be given by the efficient stock company in the evening, and in the afternoon a sensation drama, entitled "The Giant of the Cave"....Robinson Hall has been taken for a week by Manager De Solla, who has brought over from Europe a tiny troupe entitled the Piccaninies, who average from thirty to forty-five inches in height. They will perform Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, in the afternoon and evening....At Bain Hall, in Lafayette place, the Pilgrim is receiving a fair share of holiday patronage, and the entertainment is very warmly applauded...."Gabriel Grub," at the Olympic Theatre, is not only a very attractive goblin story, but is made intensely funny by the grotesque exploits of the Majiltons. It will be kept on the boards, as it is drawing good houses.

DOMESTIC GOSSIP.

Mr. Strakosch's Italian Opera Troupe was last week at Pike's Opera-house in Cincinnati....The Lydia Thompson Troupe was at the St. Louis Olympic....Mr. Shiel Barry was at McVicker's, in Chicago. Salvini plays there this week....Miss Augusta Dargon was at the Chicago Globe, and Mr. Sothern was in his second week at the Academy....Miss Carlotta Leclercq was at the Indianapolis Academy. ....Miss Lotta was last week at Wood's Theatre in Cincinnati....The Varieties Theatre in New-Orleans is to be opened to-morrow with "The Wicked World," in which Mr. John T. Raymond and Miss Lulu Prior will appear. The Lydia Thompson Troupe performs to-morrow at the Academy, while Miss Alice Kingsbury will act at the St. Charles....Mr. Lawrence Barrett and the Lingard Company were last week in Richmond. ....Mrs. Oates and her troupe will be in Savannah this week....Miss Charlotte Thompson was recently thrown from her carriage and sustained a fracture of the arm....Mme. Anna Bishop is in San Francisco. ....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at the Albany Opera-house, and Oliver Doud Byron at the Capitol Theatre....Miss Clara Morris was last week in Providence....Mme. Janauschek was at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore....Mr. Edwin Booth was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.... Tennie C. Claflin was to have personated *Portia*, in "The Merchant of Venice," in Bridgeport, Monday. ....William Bush, a Chicago lawyer, has sued Manager McVicker for damages. The affair is thus recounted by the Chicago *Tribune:* "Mr. Bush sets out that on the 16th day of September, 1869, he filed with the Clerk of the District Court, in accordance with the Patent laws, the title-page of an 'original idylic drama, tragi-comical,' which read as follows: 'The Maid of the Light-house; or, All's Well that Ends Well,' by the author of 'Man, the Epitome of Good and Evil,' 'Onward March to Freedom,' 'Life's Uses and Abuses,' 'Claudius the Fickle,' and 'The Dawn of Liberty.' He afterward filed two printed copies of the 'tragi-comical' drama with the Librarian of Congress before publication of the same. A few weeks ago Bush was surprised to see a play called 'Zip; or, Point Lynde Light,' underlined at McVicker's Theatre, and still more astonished to see or hear that this play contained 'in substance, form, and scenery,' the ideas of his own 'idylic tragi-comical' drama. Plaintiff is utterly incredulous as to the truth of the old saw that 'great minds run in the same channel,' at least in this particular case, and charges that Mr. McVicker, falsely contriving to injure this plaintiff, had caused this imitation to be represented on his stage for the space of twelve occasions, which materially contributed to the effect of delighting and entertaining the auditors by the scenes, incidents, language, &c., taken and appropriated from said plaintiff's composition, and therefore asks that a jury may give him $1,200 as compensation for the alleged wrong."....The Boston *Globe* says that a discussion as to rebuilding the Globe Theatre was recently conducted by Mr. Cheney at a "Parker House dinner." The article continues: "It was found by those present, on comparing notes, that the popular desire for the rebuilding of the theatre was very great, and this being the case, Mr. Cheney was induced, finally, to undertake the work. He arranged at once for the formation of a stock company with a capital of $200,000 for the erection of a new Globe Theatre, to be under his management, as was the old one. Since the day on which the idea of forming a stock company for the purpose mentioned first found form, the stock has sold rapidly, so that at the present time but little remains to be taken up. Progress toward the carrying out of the project has been made also in other ways. The Globe, as rebuilt, is to be much larger than the old theatre, and, that it may be so, Mr. Cheney has secured for a site, in addition to the old lot of 10,000 feet, a piece of land adjoining it, which contains 11,000 feet. So, to begin with, a site more than twice as large as the old one has been secured. The theatre, as before, will have two entrances, one on Essex street and the other on Washington. The former will be in the old place, but the latter will be a little further north. The Washington street entrance will be twenty-five feet wide, and will occupy the place where the store of Pazolt & Son stood before the fire. This arrangement will give an opportunity for the construction of two stores on Washington street, one of which will fill the place occupied by the main entrance of the old building. Besides these there will be a store on the Essex street side with a frontage of thirty feet. The auditorium of the new theatre will be much larger than that of the old one, and will surpass it also in the richness of its decorations and fittings, so that the increase in size will not be at the expense of that cosiness for which the auditorium of the old theatre was noted. The theatre will seat 2,000 persons comfortably and conveniently. The large extra lot of land secured by Mr. Cheney will allow of the building of a theatre magnificent in all its appointments, and this opportunity will be availed of fully. With regard to the time when this new Globe will open its doors to the public, it is difficult to speak with any certainty, owing to the fact that the exact plan has not yet been decided upon. It is safe, however, to say that the next dramatic season will not have grown very old before the lovers of the theatre will be gathered again in a new 'Globe,' where will be presented, through full seasons, the changing scenes of tragedy, comedy, and opera."....After the performance of the "Colleen Bawn" in the Tremont Opera-house, Galveston, Texas, on Christmas Day, Miss Augusta E. Chambers, who played Eily, was called before the curtain and presented with a diamond necklace and locket valued at $500. Her engagement closes with the present month.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A Paris letter, dispatched by wire, to the London *Daily Telegraph*, under date of Dec. 9, runs as follows: "Sardou's 'Merveilleuses,' the new piece, the enormous preparations for which have necessitated the closing of the Variétés Theatre for nearly a fortnight, was brought out to-night. It was said that the example of the Gymnase would be followed—that ladies would be admitted to the *fauteuils d'orchestre*. It seems that the idea was not agreeable to the *habitués*. A compromise has, therefore, been effected. The *fauteuils* are still reserved for men exclusively, but ladies are admitted to the *stalles* which occupy the remainder of the pit. Up to the last moment these stall seats sold for 100 francs. The *baignoires* were filled by the *demi-monde*. The celebrities among the spectators included the Duke de Larochefoucauld-Bisaccia, Prince Orloff, M. Nathaniel Rothschild, M. Perrin, M. Saint-Victor, M. Le Roy, Mme. Schneider, &c. The 'Merveilleuses' is rather a study of Paris under the Directory than a comedy. It is in four acts, the second act being in two tableaus. The first three tableaus are chiefly taken up with a display of the strange manners and customs of the eventful times in which the Merveilleuses were in vogue. The real dramatic interest may be said to begin with the third act. The opening scene, representing the garden pavilion of what is now called the Café de la Rotonde, in the Palais Royal, is very animated. A number of Muscadins, dressed with the most scrupulous exactitude, meet to breakfast in the shade of the *rotonde*. They wear the wide lapels, the ribbons attached to the knee-breeches, the full neckcloths characteristic of the epoch, and they carry the thick knotted *gourdins* borne by the conspirators of the 'Fille de Madame Angot.' A tumult breaks out among the motley promenaders in the Palais Royal. The Sansculottes are about to duck in the fountain two ladies, whose fashionable costumes are thought indecently scanty by the common people. They are rescued by the Muscadins, who sing a royalist refrain. The second tableau is an interior, a handsome saloon decorated in the severely classical style of the period. The third represents the outside of the Café de la Rotonde, as seen from the end of the Rue Vivienne. On each side are the old houses still existing in the short street; in front is the north end of the Palais Royal, separated by the well-known steps which lead down to the garden. The audience recognized with delight the various objects with which they are familiar. The baker's shop to the right is still there, but it no longer bears the price in assignats of a *louis-d'or*, the exchange being written on a card fixed in a loaf. The Palais Royal is covered with *affiches* denoting the disreputable trades of the occupants. The bourse is held on the steps, and false news of victory and peace agitate the screaming speculators. Bargains are made for all kinds of war material. Dealers in army boots and venders of drinks perambulate the scene. There is a rumor that the Directory has fallen. Instantly every window is thrown open. The *entresols* unfold the abode of ladies of easy virtue. The first floor discloses a gambling saloon filled with players. The scene is marvelously life-like, but the excessive noise, the confusion, and the music remind an Englishman too much of a pantomime. All these tableaus are fuller of local color than of incident. The next act has more dramatic material. It takes place in the saloon of *Saint-Amour*, Secretary of the famous *Barras*. *Saint-Amour* is married on the stage, according to the fantastic rites of one of the new religions, to *Illyrine*. Her former husband has been divorced by her, according to the new revolutionary law, because he has been absent beyond the legal limit of time. But he returns from the Italian wars just after the celebration of the ceremony. Determined to speak to his former wife, he attends (disguised) the wedding soirée given by his rival. He presses his suit so warmly that *Illyrine*, to save his royalist head, hides him in her bedroom. *Saint-Amour* has learned from a Police agent that a conspirator is hiding, and gets up an alarm of fire in order to unearth his prey. He convokes all the guests, and is rewarded for his artifice by the publicity of his discomfiture. His bride is convicted of having secreted her former husband in her chamber on the night of her second marriage. This is the capital scene of the play, and Mme. Chaumont brings out all the force of the dangerous situation by her extraordinarily vivacious acting. Priston is husband No. 1 and Grenier No. 2. Dupuis makes the most of a Muscadin, who, a hair-dresser by trade, is mixed up unwillingly in royalist intrigues. Léone and Lessuer are amusing as two Police agents, who are perpetually mystifying each other after the manner of Tricoche and Cacolet. The ladies' dresses, looped up as to the lower part, scanty as to the higher, and altogether of the most gossamer materials, are marvelously true to nature. The *mise-en-scène* is probably the most elaborate which has been ever seen in France, and the style of the comedy is higher than the entertainment generally seen at the Variétés. The piece was received very favorably, and all the anti-Republican sentiments, which abound in it, were applauded with enthusiasm."....Speaking of the Paris Italiens, the critic of *Galignani's Messenger* writes: "A young tenor, named Devillier, has appeared at this theatre, in the part of *Alfredo*, in Verdi's Traviata. Two years back he was working at Boulogne-sur-Mer as a cooper, when a Professor of singing took him in hand, and has since been endeavoring to mold him into such a form as would suit the manifold requirements of the stage. Poultier, who came out about thirty years back at the French Opera, was also a cooper, and, precisely as in the present case, was laboriously plying his trade when discovered and polished up in voice and person. Such is also the history of poor Renard, of the Grand Opera, who died not long since, and of Villaret, who has achieved considerable success at the same theatre; the former was a journeyman-chaser in metals, and the latter a brewer's man at Avignon. M. Devillier's voice, without having any great range or power, is agreeable, especially in the high notes, and he manages it with taste. As an actor, his awkwardness is not ridiculous, and he will certainly soon become habituated to the stage. But he has been brought out too soon, and requires at least another year's instruction to enable him to hold his own. We see, therefore, but one thing to do—to wait and hear the new tenor in another part, and to allow him in some sort to take possession of the boards before we judge him severely, or rather, conscientiously. At present he has much to learn."....The London *Echo* says: "The regret with which the admirers of the gifted actress, Mlle. Desclée, whose successes in 'Diane de Lys,' 'Frou Frou,' and the 'Princess Georges,' are still fresh in the memories of many English, as well as French, play-goers, have learnt that she is attacked by a painful and tedious malady, will be deepened by the perusal of the touching letter addressed by her to M. Boleldieu, and published in the *Temps*. It presents an affecting picture of one of those sad and inexplicable vicissitudes of life, which make the heaviest claims on human fortitude and resignation. 'We were nevertheless worthy people' she writes to Boleldieu, 'we ought not to have looked for such cruel trials. Besides my sufferings, which are constant and insupportable, I have the dreadful prospect of having to bear them for a long while to come. No physician can promise me an end to my torments. These may last for years, they say. A whole life of patience, of courage, of labor, and of struggle; at length I reach the goal, and—I sink in harbor.' That the clever little craft may yet glide smoothly and cheerily into the haven of success, must be the wish of all who value a rare combination of genius and industry in a youthful artiste. In the meantime there is little doubt that the French public must forego the pleasure of seeing Mlle. Desclée as *Madame De Montriglieu* in M. Alexandre Dumas' successful comedy of 'Monsieur Alphonse,' a part expressly designed for her by the author."....A dramatic version of "Dombey and Son" bearing the title of "Heart's Delight," has been produced with success at the Globe Theatre, in London. The *Daily News* says of it: "The difficulties which beset the writer who attempts to place a popular novel on the stage are well known, and Mr. Dickens' stories, rich as they are in descriptive passages and teeming with subordinate passages and episodical incidents, are more than ordinarily difficult to deal with in this way. Mr. Halliday, however, has some knowledge of his craft; he has gone to work with considerable skill and boldness, and, while cutting away a vast deal, he has not only been successful in preserving the leading threads of the book, but has constructed a piece which, instead of being a mere series of tableaus, is really a play. That the author himself is aware that he has been successful so far is attested by the fact that he has no scene of the class known as 'sensational'—no shipwreck, or thunder and lightning, or rescue, as in "Little Em'ly;" nor has he even attempted to put the terrible ending of *Carker* by the railway accident into his piece, but has preferred to bring that personage to an end by a mere dose of poison. The two main threads which he has chosen to combine are the loves of *Florence* and *Walter* under the fostering care of worthy old *Capt. Cuttle*, and the matrimonial difficulties of the Dombey household which lead to the flight of *Edith* with the designing *Carker*. The difficulties of the task have not been surmounted without the aid of one or two of those scenes which are too manifestly written with little object but to yield time for the building up of more elaborate scenery behind, and the ending of the play has a slight want of finish about it; but as far as sequence of events go and general harmony of treatment, the construction of the drama exhibits considerable tact; and hence, in great degree, the interest with which the audience follow a piece which is not, and could not possibly be, more than a mere skeleton of the work on which it is founded. It may be interesting to readers to know that the comic elements of the story—beyond the rich and genial humor of *Capt. Cuttle*—have been ruthlessly cut away. *Rob*, the grinder, is a shadow, and *Mrs. McStinger*, though heard of as an object of boundless terror to the worthy Captain, is not seen. The simple *Mr. Toots*, however, is endowed with exceptional prominence, the part being sustained by Mr. Montague, who, as the technical term is, also 'doubles' the part of *Walter Gay*. Of course, it is while young *Walter* is away on the stormy seas—now believed to be drowned, and now the object of glad tidings—that Mr. Montague, with the lank fair hair and gay garments, hovers about the homes of *Miss Dombey* and the missing *Sol Gills*."

RELEASE OF THE STEAM-SHIP TYBEE.

The steam-ship Tybee, which arrived lately from Samana Bay, San Domingo, was libeled for $400 under process issued by Judge Blatchford, and was seized yesterday afternoon. The vessel was subsequently liberated by an order from the court, it having been discovered that the libel had been erroneously filled up. Instead of being drawn against "The Samana Bay Company, of New-York," the company was described as the "Samana Bay Company, of San Domingo."

SISTER MARY STANISLAUS.

LATEST MOVEMENTS AND FUTURE INTENTIONS OF THE PERSECUTED NUN.

It will be remembered that about a year ago the case of Sister Mary Stanislaus Teresa, known in the courts as Rosa McCabe, was brought prominently before the courts upon an application for her discharge from the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island. As the alleged insane nun is about to come before the public in a new light, and as some rather interesting developments have recently taken place in her history, a brief review of what has transpired since her discharge was refused by the court, and her remand to the Lunatic Asylum ordered, will be of interest. On the 20th of August last, Sister Mary was permitted to leave the Asylum upon the application of a kind friend who knew her in the Convent, upon a pass which read as follows:

> NEW-YORK CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Aug. 20, 1873.
> Pass Rose McCabe to the City one month in care of Michael J. McCarthy, No. 1,463 Second avenue.
> R. L. PARSONS, Resident Physician.
> ANTHONY ALLAIRE, Warden.

On leaving the asylum she was taken to the home of this gentleman and his family, and shortly afterward her sister, Bridget McCabe, demanded her custody on the ground that she was the proper person to maintain her. After the return of Mr. John D. Townsend, Sister Mary's counsel, to the City he heard of her discharge and called upon her at a house in Sixteenth street, where her sister Bridget was employed. He learned from Sister Mary that her treatment there was far from what it ought to be, and she again sought his aid. He then had an interview with Mr. McCarthy, and in order that Mr. Townsend might have some authority upon which to act, he, Mr. McCarthy, kindly consented to assign his authority to the counsellor, which he did by endorsing her pass, as follows:

> I transfer the care of Rosa McCabe, within named, to Mr. John D. Townsend. MICHAEL J. McCARTHY.
> NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1873.

Mr. Townsend again called upon Miss Bridget McCabe, and, showing her Mr. McCarthy's transfer, told her that her sister complained of ill-treatment and was very unhappy with her, and offered to relieve her of the support of Sister Mary until she was received back into the Church or some employment obtained for her. Miss McCabe would not listen to the proposition, and, much against Sister Mary's wishes, counsel was obliged to leave her in her sister's care. Shortly after this, Mr. Townsend learned that Bridget had placed her sister to board in the family of Rev. Mr. French, an Episcopal clergyman, in Seventy-second street, and that she was quite comfortable. The family of Mr. Townsend having taken a great interest in Sister Mary, she was invited to pass Christmas week at their house, which she did with the full knowledge of Mr. French, and was preparing to return when Mr. Townsend received a letter from Bridget McCabe, the purport of which was that she gave up the charge of Sister Mary to that gentleman, requesting him to urge her to apply herself to something useful by means of which she could earn a livelihood without being an expense to him or his wife. Mr. Townsend says that Sister Mary has been for more than a week in his family, and if he had ever doubted her mental correctness all such doubts would now be dispelled, for a more sensible and devoted lover of her Church it would be difficult to find. Sister Mary belongs to an order over which Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, has control. Some months since Mr. Townsend wrote a respectful letter to him, in which he fairly laid before him all the facts in Sister Mary's case, and asked him whether the Church did not feel itself bound to protect a sister who had taken her perpetual vows and devoted twenty-six years of her life to its service, and whether any power in the Church, unless it be that of the Pope, could release her from those vows, or refuse to recognize her as a *religieuse*. He also stated that no charge of misconduct had ever been made against her, and that the utmost that could be said against her was that she had become insane. The Archbishop took no notice whatever of this letter. Dr. Parsons has now given Sister Mary her liberty, and wise medical experts agree that she is sane. She is most anxious to obtain employment, but no one more clearly than herself sees how her pathway has been obstructed. She has but one course left to her, and that she intends to adopt. Her history from the time she first entered the convent, in Houston street, until her discharge by Dr. Parsons from the Insane Asylum, is nearly completed, and this she intends to publish in pamphlet form, together with the certificates of her medical experts, as to her present sanity. By this means she hopes to obtain support for herself, but trusts that she may receive enough to enable her to remain in her true vocation—devoting herself to the poor and needy.

THE BALL SEASON.

The Seventh Regiment charity ball, which takes place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next, promises to be a most successful affair. There is a great demand for tickets, and the proceeds will doubtless be very large. Among the invited guests are Gov. Dix and staff; Gen. Shaler, commander First Division, and staff; Gen. Varian and staff, Gen. Hancock and staff, Admiral Rowan and staff, and many of the officers and cadets of West Point. The band will number 100 members, under the leadership of C. F. Grafulla. It will first play a grand overture, then a march, the tribute to Col. Clark, which has just been dedicated to him. At the commencement of this quickstep, the guests, the company and officers, with their ladies, will make a grand entrée upon the floor, after which the band will divide, and one half continue promenade music, while the other half plays the dancing music. There will be no regular supper, but a cold lunch will be provided in the basement, and no wines nor liquor of any description will be supplied. Hat and dressing rooms will be provided free of charge. There will be no decorations, as such would be considered unsuited to the hall, but at the rear of the band will be displayed in large letters of gas jets, "Seventh Regiment Charity." No decision as to the division of the proceeds has as yet been arrived at.

The sale of boxes at the Armory last night was more spirited than on any previous occasion, and the proceeds larger than usual. First, second, and third choices on the front row of the first tier sold at $30 each; the other boxes brought prices varying from $22 to $29. First choice on the second tier brought $18, the others selling at $14 to $17. On the third row "Rossini," "Mozart," "Lagrange," "Meyerbeer," and "Nilsson" boxes sold at $19 each, the others on the same line bringing $16 to $18. The boxes on the second tier brought prices ranging from $5 to $9. Three proscenium boxes on the third tier, the only ones to be disposed of, brought $15 to $16 each. One hundred and twenty-one boxes were sold, and brought in the aggregate sum of $1,680.

The seventh annual ball of the Young Men's Association will take place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Roman Catholic orphan asylums of the City. About 1,500 children are at present located in these institutions, who are almost entirely dependent on public benevolence for their support. The association numbers several influential citizens from the Bench, the Bar, the medical profession, and the commercial community, and this season its members are making more than ordinary exertions to render the annual ball a success. The Academy of Music will be elegantly decorated, and Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will give a grand concert before the opening of the ball. Some boxes are still on sale at No. 136 William street.

The charity ball in aid of the North-eastern Homœopathic Dispensary will take place on Tuesday evening under favorable auspices. Mr. J. Crawford is President, and among the managers are Mrs. Anna Stephens, Mrs. W. H. White, Mrs. Rhines, Mrs. Vanderveer. Mr. George Hoffman, No. 599 Fifth avenue, is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Capt. Kelly Styles is Chairman of the Floor Committee. Mr. Gilmore will furnish an attractive musical programme on the occasion. Tickets may be procured from the managers.

The Infant Asylum ball will take place at the Academy of Music Jan. 13. Gen. William Lloyd Aspinwall is President, and the Floor Committee includes the names of William K. Vanderbilt, Geo. W. Scott, Amos F. End. Peter B. Taylor, D. W. Parker, and others. Tickets and boxes may be had by applying to Mrs. John McGuinness, No. 37 West Forty-second street.

The ninth grand fancy-dress ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie will come off on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, and promises to be unusually attractive.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court, Jeremiah O'Farrell, grocer, of No. 1,303 Third avenue, was arraigned on a charge of setting his premises on fire on Friday night for the purpose of defrauding certain companies in which he was insured. The prisoner was remanded to await the result of an investigation by the Fire Marshal.....Catharine Firman was committed for trial for stealing from her mistress, Mrs. Helen Hester, of No. 445 Houston street, $20.....During the month of December the sum of $493 in fines were collected in this court. The average amount imposed monthly by the old justices did not exceed $50.

RECEPTION TO RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

There was a very pleasant reception last night, at Association Hall, to Mr. Richard A. Proctor, Secretary Royal Astronomical Society, of London, who has arranged to deliver a series of six lectures on astronomy before the Young Men's Christian Association. The rooms were crowded by a constant succession of guests. Over 1,800 tickets had been disposed of, besides those held by the members. A band discoursed most excellent music during the proceedings. The Reception Committee was composed of Messrs. Henry Morton, E. L. Youmans, President F. A. P. Barnard, A. Jacobi, William H. S. Wood, Morris K. Jesup, Chancellor Howard Crosby, Prof. Henry Draper, T. G. Thomas, Wm. G. Peck, Wm. H. Thompson, Meredith Clymer, Chas. A. Joy, Dr. J. G. Holland. Messrs. Chas. P. Daly and Alexander S. Webb were ill and unable to attend. Beside there were Peter Cooper, Mr. Pierrepont, and numbers of other similar representative men of the City. Paul Du Chaillu, the distinguished traveler, was also present. Mr. William Cullen Bryant presided, and after a number of those present had been introduced to Mr. Proctor, Prof. Henry Morton, of Hoboken, spoke and was followed by other gentlemen, but the speeches were short, and the occasion with but little formality and altogether very enjoyable. The lectures will be on: 1. The Sun. 2. The Sun's Family of Planets. 3. Comets and Meteors. 4. The Moon. 5. Wonders of the Star Depths. 6. Birth and Growth of the Solar System; and will be delivered on the 8th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 20th, and 22d inst. They will all be illustrated by paintings, also by lunar photographs of extreme beauty, magnified on a very large scale. Mr. Proctor will also lecture at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

SCHOOL MATTERS IN THE NEW WARDS.

The Trustees of the common schools of the Twenty-third Ward of this City assembled on Friday evening at Grammar School No. 4, on Third avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets, for the purpose of organizing and making appointments of Principals of the several schools. Dr. Nathan S. King was elected Chairman of the board; William Hogg, Secretary, and William B. Sibber, Principal of Grammar School No. 4, was selected for Clerk. The drawing for term of holding office of the respective members of the board resulted as follows: George C. Manner, residing at corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh street and St. Ann's avenue, one year; Dr. Nathan S. King, corner of Alexander avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth street, two years; William Hogg, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, three years; Dr. John E. Comfort, Franklin avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street, four years; John L. Burnett, corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, five years. The Chair appointed the following standing committees:

On Teachers—Messrs. Comfort, Hogg, and Manner.
On Finance—Messrs. Hogg, Burnett, and Manner.
On Repairs and Supplies—Messrs. Burnett, Comfort, and Hogg.
On By-laws—Messrs. Manner, Comfort, and Burnett.

The board then proceeded to appoint Principals of the several schools in the ward, as follows:

Grammar School, corner College avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth street—J. D. Hyatt, Principal.
Grammar School, Third avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth streets—J. B. Moore, Principal.
Grammar School, Third avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth streets—William B. Silber, Principal.
Primary School, No. 1—Caroline L. Purdy, Principal.
Primary School, No. 2—Elizabeth C. Woodward, Principal.
Primary School, No. 3—Mrs. Van Liew, Principal.
Primary School, No. 4—Sarah M Reins, Principal.
Primary School, No. 5—Kate M. Morris, Principal.

The School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, comprising the late towns of West Farms and King's Bridge, held another meeting on Friday evening. The special committee appointed to report a plan for the most efficient organization, presented their views on the subject. The committee appointed to take possession of the school property of the ward, reported that they had carried out their instructions and placed the property in charge of proper persons. The committee also obtained possession of the school furniture which had been removed from the school buildings Nos. 2 and 4, and restored it to its original position. It was also reported that every desk, chair, clock, and other article contained in the five school buildings of the old district No. 1 of West Farms had been mortgaged by the late Trustees.

Messrs. Albro and Kennard, Principals of Schools Nos. 1 and 4, presented a communication in behalf of the teachers and janitors of the school district formerly known as No. 1 of West Farms, setting forth that the teachers and janitors of the district had been left unpaid for the past two months, and most earnestly asked for such assistance as the new board could render them in securing the early payment of their salaries.

It had been represented to the teachers and janitors by the old Board of Trustees, as an excuse for non-payment of salaries, that they had been unable to obtain funds from the County Treasurer, but it was subsequently ascertained that Mr. Crook, counsel of the old board, had received from the County Treasurer between the 15th and 30th of December the sum of $2,070 96, while the teachers and janitors, who really needed their dues, had been unable to obtain a single dollar.

THE MISSING RHODE ISLAND MERCHANT.

Nothing has yet been learned concerning the whereabouts of Samuel N. Goodman, who has been missing from Pawtucket, R. I., for more than a week. His father, Joseph Goodman, came to this City Thursday, to learn something in regard to him. The particulars concerning his disappearance, as we gather them, are as follows: Mr. Goodman and his father were in company, under the name of Goodman & Son, and manufactured knit jackets, shawls, &c., in a small way, employing about a dozen hands. They had been doing pretty well until the commencement of the panic, since when they have been somewhat embarrassed in procuring money to carry on their business. At the last pay-day they were unable to pay their help, which wore upon the young man's mind greatly. A week ago Monday he went to Boston for funds, where a large sum was due the firm, but succeeded in procuring but $100. The next night, Tuesday, he started for this City for the same purpose, $3,000 being due the firm here. He took the 6:50 train from Pawtucket, intending to go by boat from Stonington. A young man from the same village rode to Providence with him, and then left him in the cars, and that is the last information that has yet been obtained concerning him. He expected to leave New-York Wednesday night, so as to be at home Christmas, and not arriving then, or the next day, or the next, his family became alarmed, and telegraphed to this City, when, to their surprise, they learned he had not been here at all. The most general theory concerning his disappearance is that he was robbed on board the boat and thrown overboard. He had but $35 with him, as near as can be ascertained, but carried a gold watch worth $200, which, it is thought, might have been sufficient temptation for the commission of such a crime, especially as it is probable that he was in such a state of mental depression over his business troubles as to be not particularly watchful over himself, and may have been unable to sleep, and been up and around the boat at a late hour when there were but few others around. There is a bare possibility, which his friends hardly dare hope may be so, that he has fled to England, but this is not considered to be probable. There is yet another theory, which is not entertained by his friends, however, and that is that his troubles drove him to suicide. Mr. Goodman was a young man of generally good habits, steady and industrious, twenty-three years old, married, and had one child, and lived on Water street. His family are in severe affliction at his mysterious disappearance.

A MASS MEETING OF WORKING MEN.

Yesterday afternoon an address was issued by Patrick A. Dunn, of the Masons' and Brick-layers' Union, on behalf of 80,000 working men, calling a meeting of all the unemployed, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, in Union square, to protest against the action of the Board of Assistant Aldermen in setting aside the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen, which, in the event of its adoption by the former board, would result in giving the men plenty of employment on the day system. A reporter of THE TIMES had an interview with Mr. Dunn and a number of laborers yesterday, at the Laborers' Union Club-rooms, in regard to the course the working men intend to pursue on Monday. He stated the meeting was called by instructions from the Working Men's Clubs in every ward. Speeches denunciatory of the Board of Assistant Aldermen would be made, and resolutions presented to the meeting calling upon all the unemployed to help themselves to whatever they could in the event of the City authorities refusing to give them work. The men are said to be on the verge of starvation, and their families dying from want. After the meeting the men will proceed to the Board of Assistant Aldermen and ask them for "justice."

HOW A SMALL BOY MADE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Two very fine diamonds, valued at $3,500, were recently lost by a gentleman in the employ of Smith & Hodges, diamond importers of this City. The moment the firm was informed of this loss they offered a reward of $500 for the return of the lost gems. On Dec. 30th a young lad entered the store of the diamond merchants and announced that he had found the goods in question, and immediately produced them. This boy receives the munificent sum of $3 per week in a down-town store, and lives in Duffield street, Brooklyn. The firm handed him a check for the amount offered in the advertisement, and the little fellow went home to make glad the hearts of his parents.

A BRUTAL HOMICIDE.

On New-Year's night Peter Grevening, a tailor, fifty years old, residing at No. 421 East Fifteenth street, was walking up Avenue A, with his son-in-law, Peter Debay, and Franz Shielz, when, at the corner of Sixth street, they were assailed by a gang of ruffians, who knocked down Shielz, and then beat and kicked DeShay, whom they had knocked into the gutter. Grevening then came forward, and spoke to the roughs, begging them not to beat his relatives, when one of the gang struck him and knocked him down. He was then kicked about the head several times, and rendered senseless. On being removed home he gradually sank, and died at six o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner Croker was notified, and his deputy, Dr. McElwhinne, found that Grevening died from concussion of the brain. Capt. Tynan is searching for the parties to the fatal affray.

THE RICHARDSON PERJURY CASE.

The jury in the case of Matthew Richardson, on trial for perjury in the United States Circuit Court, after being out all night, came into court yesterday morning and announced their inability to agree, and were discharged by Judge Benedict. The jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

FOREIGN NOTES.

There are 519 workmen's clubs and institute unions in Great Britain, of which number twenty are in Scotland, fifteen in Wales, and three in Ireland.

The sale has just taken place at Lyons of the Exhibition Buildings. The twelve magnificent galleries, which cost more than 2,000,000 francs, were adjudged to a banker of Paris for 201,000 francs.

Baron Reuter says he strictly fulfilled the terms of his engagement with the Shah. He simply refused to make modifications in the concession which were demanded by the Persian Government.

According to a statment in the *Indépendance Belge*, the French Government, in consequence of the successes of the Républicans in the recent elections, has determined upon a revision of the Electoral law, by which 5,000,000 voters will be disfranchised.

The costs of the Bazaine trial amount to about 300,000 francs, and as the Marshal was condemned to pay them all, this will leave his family penniless. Over and above this are the sums due his own defender and the debts contracted by himself and family during the trial.

M. Le Blene, a "gentlemanly-looking Frenchman," who was committed some time ago in a London Police Court for "converting champagne" by the fraudulent use of Moet and Chandon's labels, pleaded guilty before the Central Criminal Court. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor.

A manifesto has been published in London by "a group of Revolutionists of the 18th of March, 1871," condemning, in the most violent terms, the existing Government in France. The document concludes as follows: "The hour is come to remember that the lives of tyrants and traitors belong to whomsoever chooses to take them."

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has, upon the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, granted to Lady McClure, the widow of the discoverer of the North-west Passage, a pension of £100 per annum from the civil list. The late Vice Admiral Sir R. McClure died intestate, consequently his widow only became entitled to one-third of the property, which was sworn under £5,000.

The St. Petersburg *Official Gazette* has deemed it necessary to apologize for the Russian annexations in Khiva, and from the fact we may deduce the inference that the Russian official mind is troubled with some qualms as to the manner in which the solemn assurances of the Emperor to Lord Granville have been carried out in the treaty just concluded with the Khan of Khiva.

A deputation from St. Paul's Cathedral, headed by Dr. Stainer, the organist, paid a visit to Worcester recently for the purpose of hearing the new peal of twelve bells, which has recently been placed in Worcester Cathedral tower, and which has the repute of being one of the finest peals in the Kingdom. It is understood to be in contemplation to place a similar peal in one of the western towers of St. Paul's.

Prince Bismarck has been showing his fellow-countrymen how hard a thing it is for a minister to be consistent. During a discussion on the Civil Marriage bill he was twitted with having formerly held different views in regard to the subject before the House. He replied that he was no longer the member of a party, but a Minister of the Crown, and must subordinate his personal views to the idea which guides the policy of the State.

The municipality of Paris seems to be losing no time in its preparations to get rid of some 70,000,000 francs just awarded it as compensation for the siege damages. According to a report in the French papers, a special commission is being organized, under which will be placed the whole care of the decoration and arrangement of all public open spaces, large and small, from the Buttes Chaumont down to the tiniest square.

EXTRAORDINARY BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

At the Liverpool Assizes, on Dec. 19, says the London *Standard*, a most extraordinary case of breach of promise of marriage was tried before Mr. Baron Pollock, the damages being laid at £10,000. The plaintiff, a handsome lady of twenty-two, is the daughter of Mr. Nuttal, a Liverpool merchant and ship-owner, who died last January, leaving a widow and five children, two of whom were daughters. In the Spring Mrs. Nuttal and her daughters went to stay for some time at Buxton, where they met the defendant, Mr. George Henry Wildes, who was also staying there with some friends. Mr. Wildes, who represented himself as wealthy and of good social position, was introduced to Miss Nuttal, and paid her great attention, finally proposing marriage. He was accepted, though he explained that he had been married before, that he had two children—who resided with his mother in Lowndes square, London—and that he had procured a divorce from his wife. The proposed marriage was approved of on all sides, and Mrs. Wildes wrote in the most motherly and affectionate terms to the plaintiff. Ultimately the wedding was fixed for the 11th of October, but on the 3d of that month the defendant wrote to Miss Nuttal that he had had a meeting with his divorced wife, that people had lied to him about her, and that he loved her as much as ever. In fact on the 11th of October his remarriage to his wife was published in the newspapers.

Mr. Pope, Q. C., appeared for the plaintiff, and, having stated the above facts, said he did not wish to say a hard word of the defendant, and much might be said for him, while it might even be urged with truth that there was nothing in his re-marriage with his first wife, if he found his love for her still constant, to call for any observation derogatory to his character as a man of honor. Yet the blow to Miss Nuttal was a very sad one. She, at all events, had allowed her young affections to be lavished upon him under the statement that he loved her. The learned counsel then referred to the prospect of social advancement and settlement which the plaintiff had lost, and for which she sought compensation at the hands of the jury.

The plaintiff, her mother, and her sister were called, and gave evidence to the above effect. Mrs. Nuttal stated that the defendant had told her he had an independent income of £1,400 a year, and that he allowed £300 a year to his divorced wife.

For the defense, Mr. Charles Russell, Q. C., called Mr. Richard W. Halse, of London, the defendant's solicitor, who stated that although the plaintiff's total income was £1,050 a year, he had to pay £300 a year to his wife, £200 to his children, and other amounts, which reduced his income to only £450 a year.

Mr. Russell then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant. He had always thought it was most incongruous to talk about bruised feeling and blighted affections, and yet, in the next breath, to talk of money damages as a *solatium* for it all. It was a matter of as much pain to Capt. Wildes as it was to Miss Nuttal to come there. Granted that he had made the promise; granted that he had made it rashly, inconsiderately, and imprudently; granted that he broke the promise, what were the damages he ought to pay? If the jury thought he had broken his promise for a base and sordid reason, even though he might not be able to pay one tithe, still let them mulct him in heavy damages; but if they thought that it was a premise "more honored in the breach than the observance," better a thousand times that it had never been made, or that being made it should be broken. No one could say a permanent shadow had been cast upon the young lady's life and happiness; she was young, attractive, fascinating, had all the spirit of health and the appearance of those charms calculated to please the most fastidious, and this was only an episode in her life—an episode of a painful and distressing character, but still only an episode.

The Judge having summed up, the jury retired, and, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of £3,000 damages.

The following letter was read during the progress of the case:

> NO. 2 CROMWELL PLACE, S. KENSINGTON,
> 3d October, 1873.
>
> MY DEAR ANNIE: I fear the contents of this letter will cause you great pain and sorrow, but, nevertheless, I must write it. I was greatly annoyed at hearing from my solicitors that your mother had proposed to delay the wedding because of the settlements, although no alterations had taken place on my side in them. I came up to town to see about this, and fully prepared to return to you and make you a kind and good husband. You may remember asking me if I still loved my wife, as Mrs. Williams told you she thought I did. I said no, I thought not; and told you I loved you with perhaps not so strong but a quieter love; and this I believed. I have never seen my wife for two years and a half, and thought that all love for her was now gone from me, but it is not so; I have seen her again. She has been living very quietly and properly with her mother and brother for a long time, and people have lied to me and misstated facts. I love her as much as ever, and can only thank God that this meeting did not take place after our wedding instead of before, so as to spare us much future misery. Had I not come to London I could not have seen her, and we should have been married, and I should have met her afterward; and what would have been the result? Endless misery for you, her, and myself. You will see now that marriage between us is impossible, and that our engagement must end. Poor Annie! how sorry I are for you, but I shall never marry now unless I take back my wife, and can only pray God to soften the blow for you, and let us feel that it has been sent with a good end in coming upon us now instead of hereafter. I go abroad immediately, and remain, dear Annie, still your affectionate friend, GEO. H. WILDES.

TWO MEN SERIOUSLY STABBED.

Shortly before 7 o'clock, last evening, Patrick Short, aged twenty-seven, of No. 407 East Twentieth street; Wm. Murphy, aged eighteen, of Sixteenth street and First avenue, and James Conners, aged twenty, of Eighteenth street and First avenue, met at the corner of First avenue and Seventeenth street. All three had been drinking freely, and they soon became engaged in a quarrel. Short and Murphy made common cause against Conners, and the latter was being roughly handled when he drew a pocket-knife and stabbed both of his assailants. Short received two wounds, one in the head and the other in the left ear. Murphy was cut across the left wrist. Both the men were seriously injured and were removed to Bellevue Hospital. Conners was arrested and locked up at the East Twenty-second Street Police Station.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

Some twelve months ago, a few benevolent ladies in this City undertook the task of establishing an industrial school for women. They procured a room in the building of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, and commenced to teach women and girls the use of the sewing-machine. Their efforts in this direction were attended with considerable success, and other branches of industry were soon introduced, and when their pupils became acquainted with any kind of work, they endeavored to procure employment for them. Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson gave the use of the room free of expense, and several other sewing-machine companies contributed to forward the undertaking by supplying the school with sewing-machines. About 1,000 women have been taught the use of the sewing-machine since the opening of the school. Forty-six women have been furnished with places as governesses, and about sixty have learned book-keeping. Saleswomen, housekeepers, and others have been found situations by the managers, Mrs. C. L. Hodge and Miss J. Corson.

MEETING OF THE CORONERS.

The Board of Coroners—Messrs. Woltman, Croker, Eichkoff and Kessler—met yesterday for the purpose of deciding on the management of their office business during the ensuing term. They reappointed Mr. John F. Toal Clerk to the board, and Mr. John Healy, Officer. Mr. Toal has been Clerk to the Board of Coroners for many years past, and has always discharged his duties with zeal and accuracy. Mr. Healy was formerly Alderman of the Fourth Ward, and is a well-known and respected citizen.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A fire occurred last evening on the first floor of No. 14 Murray street, occupied by S. Stroock. Damage, $300....Jennie Allen, aged nineteen, of No. 101 South Fifth-avenue, was shot in the cheek and severely wounded by an unknown man. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital....Annie Rand, aged fifty, of No. 304 Mott street, was badly scalded last evening by a kettle of soup falling upon her.

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by
PURDY & NICHOLAS,
No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. COLTON has administered the laughing gas to over 70,000 patients at his office in the Cooper Institute without an accident. Come to head-quarters.—*Advertisement.*

Economize in Hard Times.

Save your money, and make your own clothing on the celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machines, which can be purchased by making a small payment down and the balance payable in from one to two years. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Proved Its Superiority,

BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $3, at No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a reliable remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

A Beautiful Base for
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

A splendid improvement. Pure, durable, feather light, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It is therefore entirely unequaled. Particular attention devoted to cases of Cleft Palate, and all operations WARRANTED.

[*From the Art Journal.*]

We record the removal of our old friend, Dr. M. LEVETT, the eminent dentist, to No. 37 West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs. We have known him and his work for a long series of years, and can bear personal testimony to his admirable skill in every department of the Dental Art; also, to that of his son and partner. Our readers can consult them with perfect confidence that they will receive entire satisfaction, and at reasonable prices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

McMINN—HULL.—Dec. 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. G. Hutton, of Oyster Bay, REGINALD H. McMINN, to NETTIE, second daughter of R. Hull, Esq., East Norwich, Long Island. No cards.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Friday, Jan. 2, 1874, of congestion of the lungs, WASHINGTON M., son of the late John M. Brown, aged 37 years, 9 months, 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Englewood, N. J., Monday, Jan. 5, at 11 A. M., without further notice. Train leaves Pavonia av., Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. Conveyances will be in attendance at the depot.

CONSTANT.—In Paris, France, 17th of December, 1873, ARTHUR CONSTANT, Vicomte of Courval and of Auizy.

CROPSEY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 1, at Rahway, N. J., ANDREW CROPSEY, late of this City.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from corner Grand and Montgomery sts., Rahway, N. J., at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, Jan. 5.

ELLIOTT.—Jan. 2, Capt. JOSEPH L. ELLIOTT, Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, New-York.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 235 Jersey av., Jersey City, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia on the Tuesday morning 9:30 train for interment.

FORSTER.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Sunday, Dec. 28, 1873, HATTIE E., only daughter of Robert Forster, of this City, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of Mr. David Hoyt, No. 129 East 46th st., on Monday morning at 10:30. Come without further invitation.

GREGORY.—At Morris, South Haven, Conn., Dec. 9, 1873, ELIZABETH SHAW, widow of the late Rear Admiral Francis H. Gregory, United States Navy, aged 72 years.

JACKSON.—On Friday, Jan. 2, 1874, of inflammation of the brain, HUGH BRADFORD, son of Hugh Bradford and Ida Jackson, aged 14 months and 1 day.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Monday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No 228 East 19th st.

KIRKHAM.—On Friday, Jan. 2, of scarlet fever, MATTIE EDITH, youngest child of Martha A. and the late Samuel R. Kirkham, aged 2 years, 3 months, 12 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 194 Bowery.

LONG.—In this City, Jan. 1, 1874, ALFRED H. LONG, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 205 East 72d st.

LAPSLEY.—The month's mind of the late Mrs. JOHN LAPSLEY will be celebrated at St. Joseph's Church, Pacific st., near Vanderbilt av., by a solemn requiem mass, on Monday, Jan. 5, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MATSON.—In Utica, Mo., Dec. 31, RODERICK MATSON, aged 81 years and 6 months.

MAGNUSSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 3, at 9 A. M., at his residence, No. 3 Hubert st., EDWARD MAGNUSSON, a native of Sweden, in his 66th year.

Funeral service at St. John's Chapel, Varick st., Tuesday, 6th inst., at 11 A. M. Members of the Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. & A. M., Getty's Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., the Old Guard, Major McLean, St. John's Guild, the Swedish Society The Par Bricol, the Svea Society, and other societies to which he belonged, are invited to attend.

MOLLER.—In Hamburg, Germany, Dec. 14, Mrs. LYDIA VOM HOF, wife of J. C. W. Moller, suddenly, in child-bed.

Her many friends here and in Rye will share the affliction of her family.

NOYES.—On Friday, Jan. 2, Mrs. LUCIA P. NOYES, daughter of the late Chief Justice Hosmer, of Connecticut, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Macaulay, No. 5 West 50th st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

PERRY.—On Saturday, Jan. 3, 1874, at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Butts, No. 306 West 51st st., Dr JOSEPH SMITH PERRY, in the 89th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Timothy's Church, West 57th st., on Monday, Jan. 5, at 1 P. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

SUFFERN.—On Friday afternoon, Jan. 2, GEORGIANNA, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Suffern.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ann's Church, East 12th st., near 4th av., Tuesday, 6th inst., at 9:30 A. M., without further notice.

TAYLOR.—On the 2d inst., NELLIE, daughter of J. H. Taylor, in the 7th year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 294 Sackett st., Brooklyn.

TILLEY.—At Locust Valley, Long Island, on Jan. 2, 1874, SAMPSON C. TILLEY, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:

A SELF-MADE WOMAN; or, MARY IDYL'S TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS. By EMMA MAY BUCKINGHAM. One 12mo vol., 300 pages, price $1 50.

"We often hear the remark, 'He is a self-made man,' but the term is rarely applied to woman. This heroine, Mary Idyl, was really self-taught. Notwithstanding poverty, disappointments, and discouragements, at home and abroad, she succeeded in educating not only her head, but her heart. Its aim is to encourage those who are struggling up toward a higher moral and intellectual life, to urge them to persevere until the end is attained."

Ready next week: ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1874; price 25 cents. NEW HEALTH ALMANAC, 1874; price 10 cents. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALE
OF
IRISH LINENS,
by order, to close consignment,
(from Belfast, Ireland).
IRISH LINEN GOODS,
CONSISTING OF DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, AND NAPKINS TO MATCH; SHEETINGS; DAMASK AND OTHER TOWELS; LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS; SHIRTING LINEN, AND LINEN FOR LADIES' USE.
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY,
which will be sold at auction by the Messrs. LEAVITT, at the Clinton Hall Sale Rooms,
TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The goods may be examined on Monday, the day before, and morning of sale.

FOURTH ANNUAL RECEPTION
of the
M. CREGAN ASSOCIATION,
at
IRVING HALL, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1874.
Promenade and quadrille
BANDS BY WALLACE.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKY.—"OLD MAIZE." Sold by C. Albert Marsh, Druggist, No. 2,306 3d av., 125th st.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, stone in kidney, bladder, and prostate, gravel, paralysis, catarrh, inflammation and ulceration of bladder, are diseases acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be beyond their skill. Indigestion, chronic constipation, disease of the liver, gout, rheumatism, and debility baffle them, but with the wonderful BETHESDA SPRING WATER, Dr. A. H. HEATH restores health to those who were pronounced in the last stages of disease. References daily accumulating, amounting to thousands, with diagnosis of case, and analysis of secretions, free. Office, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Eastern Dispensary, in the City of New-York, will be held in the Trustees' Hall of the Dispensary Rooms, No. 57 Essex st., on MONDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of Trustees for the current year.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKY.—"OLD MAIZE." Sold by A. M. Conklin, Druggist, corner Broadway and 34th st.

ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON.—GREAT REDUCTION of prices at this hotel. Transient board, $2 50 per day. Single persons requiring a double room will be charged extra.
D. CHAMBERLIN,
Proprietor.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKY.—"OLD MAIZE." Sold by Smith Bros.' Empire City Tea Warehouse, No. 550 3d av.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Lecture in the evening by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL.B.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Jan. 4, at 10:45 A. M., Rev. Edward Everett Hale will preach. At 7:45 P. M. Prof. Wm. Everett, of Cambridge. The public cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and the usual choral service at 3:30 P. M. Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector, will preach.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST., between 5th av. and Union square, Lyman C. Howe lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Old Man and the New Man." Evening subject—"The Rich Man and Lazarus." Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, EAST 25th st., near Madison av.—There will be an evening service in this church every Sunday, commencing at 7:30 o'clock; morning service at 10:30 o'clock. To meet the wishes of those who find in a higher order of church music a help to greater devotion, the selections for the evening service will be from the most approved composers, and rendered by all the admitted talent included in the choir of this church, together with such assistance as they may from time to time require.

"CHRIST'S SECOND COMING, HOW IT IS NOW TAKING PLACE."—A lecture in the Church of the New Jerusalem, corner of Clark st. and Monroe place, Brooklyn, Sunday Evening, Jan. 4, at 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. J. C. Ager. Seats free to all. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Free reading-room in the lecture-room, open every evening from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock. Swendenborgian books for sale and to lend. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison av. and 47th st.—Hours of service: 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and afternoon. Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preach in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth preaches to-day. Morning subject—"The Faith Once Delivered to the Saints." Evening subject—"A New-Year's Sermon to Young Men." Meetings every evening this week, observing the Week of Prayer.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH ST., Hugh Miller Thompson, Rector.—Morning, prayer and holy communion; evening, prayer, (seats free;) sermon on Second Commandment, 3:30; evening prayer, Constance and John Hess, 7:30.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine service by the Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., in the morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45. Evening at 7:45. Subject—"Some Misconceptions of Universalism."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening on topics appropriate to the season. A cordial invitation extended to all, rich and poor, to attend. Galleries free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-AV., CORner 34th st.—Prof. Wm. Everett, of Cambridge, will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock. Evening, Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th av., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 in the morning, and 7:30 in the evening, instead of the afternoon, as hitherto.

EPIPHANY CELEBRATION, ST. LUKE'S Church, Hudson st., opposite Grove.—Rev. Dr. Duane will preach at the evening service, Jan. 6, 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 9 o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Tuesday, Feast of the Epiphany, at 9:30 A. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church.—Service and sermon in French by Rev. C. Miel, 3:30 o'clock. Church of the Holy Savior, 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

GRACE CHURCH.—A PEW WANTED. ADDRESS C. D., No. 225 West 14th st.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—MR. William C. Gannett, of Boston, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The afternoon Bible class will not meet, the Pastor being absent from the City.

MOST INTERESTING THEME.—THE PAStor of Mount Zion Church will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Opening of the Sealed Book."—Rev., chapter vi.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter, 10:30 A. M. New-year's sermon—"Debts." Sabbath-school anniversary in the evening at 7:30 P. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, REV. H. W. Beecher.—All the pews and sittings in this house will be publicly rented for one year, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 6, 1874, commencing at 7 o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather. By order of the Trustees. H. S. WELD, Clerk of the Board.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND WILL PREACH IN the St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., Sunday, 10:30 A. M. The evening will be devoted to Sacramental services, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Strangers made welcome.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D av., near 50th st.—According to the chronology of the Eastern Church, Christmas will be celebrated next Tuesday at 11 o'clock A. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. A New-Year sermon and a service of song, with addresses, at 7:30 P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN WILL PREACH on Sunday in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., near 8th av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. DIX WILL PREACH IN ST. PETER'S Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., Sunday evening, Dec. 4, at 7:30 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor,
Will preach in the Tabernacle Baptist Church,
2D AV. AND 10TH ST.,
Sunday Morning at 10:30 o'clock,
And in STEINWAY HALL at 7:45 P. M.,
Evening Subject—"A Sermon for the New Year: Which Shall I Choose?"

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25TH ST.—Rev. Dr. Osborn enters Sunday upon the pastorate of this Church. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Rev. John Dowling, D. D., late Pastor, will give the incoming Pastor the hand of fellowship, with an address of welcome at the close of the morning services.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, CORNER 53D st. and 5th av. Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector. Services Sunday, Jan. 4. Morning prayer at 9 o'clock. Litany, sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon services and sermon at 3:30 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—LOGIC OF HISTORY AS TO social reform. Miss Jennie Leys will lecture at Robinson Hall, 16th st., west of Broadway, Monday evening, Jan. 5, at 7:30 o'clock. Admission, 15 cents.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY ST., NEAR Macdougal, Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7:30 o'clock P. M.

THE INAUGURAL SERVICES OF THE Reformed Episcopal Church will take place on Sunday morning next, Jan. 4, at 10:30 o'clock, at Steinway Hall. Bishop Cummins will preach. The Prayer-book of 1785, to be used in the services are on sale at Gunley's book store, 4th av., corner 23d st., and at the other principal book stores in the City.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western	74¾	2300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100½
100	do.	74⅞	300	do. c.	100⅜
2000	do.	75	400	do.	100½
800	do.	75¼	300	do.	100⅝
900	do.	75⅜	300	do.	100½
900	do.	75½	1000	North-western	58¾
300	do. c.	75½	200	do.	58⅞
1100	do.	75⅝	100	do.	58¾
700	do. c.	75⅝	100	do. b3.	59
700	do.	75½	800	do.	59
900	do.	75⅝	200	do.	58⅝
700	do.	75¾	100	do. c.	58¾
4500	do.	75⅝	400	do.	58⅞
1700	do. c.	75½	100	do. b5.	59
1100	do.	75⅝	200	do.	59
100	Pac. R. of Mo. b3.	30	100	do. c.	58⅞
100	do.	29¾	65	North-west Pf.	72¼
200	Pacific Mail	40¼	100	St. Paul	44¼
600	do.	40⅛	400	do.	44
400	do.	40⅜	300	do.	44⅛
200	do.	40¼	1100	do.	44¼
200	do.	40⅛	300	do.	44
500	do.	40⅜	100	do. b30.	44⅜
700	do. c.	40½	25	do.	43½
400	do. c.	40¼	50	do.	44¼
50	do.	40	100	St. Paul Pref.	69
400	Panama b3.	114	100	do.	69½
400	do. s3.	114	300	do. b3.	69¼
1000	do.	114	100	do.	69⅛
10	do.	113	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf. b3.	37½
300	do.	114	100	do.	37⅝
500	Lake Shore	79¾	100	Han. & St. Jo. b3.	28½
300	do.	79⅞	100	do. b10.	28⅝
700	do.	79¾	100	do. c.	28½
800	do.	79⅝	100	do.	28¾
300	do. c.	79⅝	505	do.	28¾
1400	do.	79¾	200	do.	29
3500	do.	79⅞	60	do.	28¾
600	do.	80	100	do.	28⅞
1200	do.	80¼	500	do.	28⅞
900	do.	80⅛	200	do.	28¾
400	do.	80	300	Ohio & Miss.	31⅝
600	do.	79⅞	200	do.	31½
700	do.	80	100	do.	31⅜
1000	do.	80⅛	300	do.	31¼
200	do.	80	440	do.	31⅜
1800	do.	79⅞	100	do. b3.	31¼
800	do.	79¾	200	do.	31¼
500	do.	79⅞	100	Toledo & Wab.	51½
100	Rock Island	103⅛	100	do.	51⅝
100	do.	103½	100	do.	51¾
100	do.	103¼	500	do.	52
1700	Union Pacific	32	200	do.	52¼
1000	do.	31⅞	100	do.	52⅜
1000	do. b3.	32	200	do.	52¼
500	do.	32	100	do.	52⅛
3500	do.	32⅛	400	do.	51⅞
1000	do. b3.	32¼	500	do. s3.	51¾
2300	do.	32¼	100	do.	52
1100	do.	32⅜	300	C., C. & I. C.	28
1000	do. s3.	32¼	600	do.	28⅜
1300	do.	32¼	50	do.	28½
300	do. c.	32⅛	500	do.	28¼
800	do.	32	100	do.	28⅛
900	do.	32⅛	100	do.	28¼
400	do. s3.	32	200	Harlem	120

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R. 12. 115⅞	$8,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 12. 115
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. 12. 117	10,000	U.S.5-20C.'67. 115⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 12. 118¼	15,000	do. 115⅜
4,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64 b. c. c. 114¾	14,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 114½
18,000	U.S.5-20R.'67. 115¼	5,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C. 111⅛
		5,000	U.S.6s, Cur. 12. 114⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Mo. 6s b. c.	90¾	100	L. S. & M. So. u. r. c.	79⅞
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s. '83.	92	1400	do. b. c.	79¾
1,000	Erie 1st	102	300	do. c.	79¾
1,000	Erie 2d	99	400	do. s3.	79⅞
1,000	L. Dock bs. c.	98	600	do.	80
7,000	M. So. S. F.	102	200	do.	79⅞
3,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st.	82¼	200	do. c.	79⅞
5,000	do.	82⅜	400	do.	80
2,000	Un. P. 7s. L. G.	75½	1500	do.	80⅛
1,000	do.	75⅝	1100	do.	80¼
2,000	do.	75¾	400	do. c.	80⅛
1,000	Un. P. 10s. Inc.	74¾	200	do.	80¼
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	92¼	900	do.	80⅜
3,000	do. b. c.	93	200	do. c.	80⅜
500	Alt. & T. H. Inc.	75	200	do. b3.	80⅜
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	86	700	do.	80¼
9,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	104½	100	do. c.	80¼
18,000	Chic. & N. W. Con. C. G. bs.	85	800	do. s3.	80¼
5,000	do.	84⅞	85	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	77
1,000	Ohio & M. Con. S. F. x int.	88	100	N. J. Cen. R. b. c.	98
4,000	Ohio & M. Con. x int.	87½	200	Ch. & N. W. R.	58⅞
1,000	Mil. & St. Paul 8s, 1st.	107	500	do. b. c.	59
1,000	M. & St. P., H. & D. Div. x int.	76	300	do.	59¼
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	84	100	do.	59⅛
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	61	200	do.	59½
2,000	Cedar Falls & M. 1st. x int.	72	200	do.	59⅝
100	Con. Coal b. c.	50¾	100	do.	59½
100	do.	50	300	do.	59¼
10	Am. Express	60	50	do.	59⅛
60	do. b. c.	59	100	do. b5.	59¼
100	Adams Ex. b. c.	93	300	do.	59½
350	Panama Railroad.	114	300	do.	59¼
20	do. b. c.	113	300	Ch. & N. W. Pref.	73
10	do. c.	113½	100	do. b3.	73
200	do. b3.	114	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	123
1000	W. Un. T. b. c.	75⅜	100	do. b. c.	123
10	do.	75	200	St. Paul R. b. c.	44⅜
3300	do.	75¼	10	do.	44¾
400	do.	75⅜	100	do. s3.	44¼
100	do. b3.	75½	500	do.	44¼
200	do. c.	75⅜	100	do. b5.	44¼
300	do. c.	75½	300	do. s3.	44⅛
800	do.	75½	100	do. c.	44⅛
800	do. c.	75⅜	200	do.	44¼
400	do. c.	75¼	200	do.	44⅜
300	do.	75¼	50	M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	69⅝
300	Pac. Mail b. c.	40⅛	200	do.	70
1000	do.	40¼	100	do. s3.	70
800	do.	40⅜	200	do. b15.	70½
100	do.	40½	200	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	51⅞
100	do. c.	40⅜	600	do.	52
100	do. b3.	40⅜	1000	do.	52¼
400	Erie Railway. b. c.	47½	300	do.	52½
59	Mich. Cen. b. c.	80	700	do.	52⅝
1100	Un. Pac. R. b. c.	32	800	do.	52¾
300	do. b3.	32	1500	do.	52⅝
1100	do.	32⅛	200	do. c.	52⅝
5000	do.	32¼	24	Mor. & Es. b. c.	89¾
1500	do.	32⅜	20	Del., L. & W. b. c.	100¼
700	do.	32¼	300	do. b. c.	99¾
700	do. s3.	32¼	200	do. b30.	100⅜
200	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	100¼	100	Alt. & T. H. b. c.	16
100	do. b3.	100¼	100	St. L., K. C. & N. Pref. b. c. s3.	28
100	do. b5.	100¼	100	do.	29¼
100	do. c.	100⅛	300	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	31¼
300	do. s3.	100⅛	200	do.	31⅜
1300	do.	100¼	800	do.	31½
100	do.	100⅜	900	do.	31⅝
100	do. b3.	100½	100	do. c.	31½
800	do.	100½	800	do.	31⅝
100	do. b3.	100⅝	100	do. b3.	31⅝
300	do. s3.	100⅜	100	Ohio & M. Pf. b. c.	60
30	Ch. & R. I. b. c.	103½	200	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	28⅜
100	do.	104⅜	100	H. & St. Jo. R.	29
100	do.	104½	400	do. b. c.	29
100	do. b3.	104½	200	do.	29⅜
200	N. J. Southern R.	7	100	do.	29⅛
			100	do. s3.	29
			500	do.	29¼
			100	do.	29
			100	do. s3.	29¼
			300	H. & St. J. Pf. b. c.	38

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—2:30 O'CLOCK.

500	Canton	75	100	Pacific R. of Mo.	30
200	Western Union	75¼	100	American Exp.	59¾
40	do.	75	300	do.	60
300	do. b3.	75½	200	St. Paul	44½
1200	do.	75⅜	100	do. s3.	44½
100	do. s3.	75¼	100	do. c.	44½
200	do.	75¼	300	do.	44⅝
100	do. c.	75¼	400	do.	44¾
600	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100¼	300	do.	44⅝
200	do.	100⅜	20	do.	44⅛
300	do. b3.	100¾	200	do. b3.	44¾
600	do.	100⅝	400	do.	44⅝
700	do.	100½	300	do.	44½
100	do.	100⅜	200	do.	44⅝
300	do. c.	100½	100	do. b3.	44⅝
100	Pacific Mail s3.	40	100	do.	44⅜
100	do. c.	40	200	do. s3.	44¼
100	do.	40⅛	400	Tol. & Wabash	52½
400	do.	40¼	200	do.	52¾
200	do. c.	40¼	100	do.	52⅞
500	do.	40⅜	500	do.	53
200	do. c.	40¼	200	do. s3.	53
100	do. s3.	40¼	700	do.	53⅛
100	do. s3.	40⅛	600	do.	53¼
300	do.	40¼	200	do.	53⅜
300	do.	40⅛	700	do.	53½
100	do. c.	40¼	200	do. b3.	53½
100	do. b10.	40⅜	300	do.	53⅜
400	do.	40⅜	600	do.	53¼
500	do.	40½	700	do.	53⅛
300	Rock Island	104	400	do.	53⅝
100	do. b60.	104½	1400	do.	53½
100	do. s20.	103⅞	600	do.	53⅜
100	do.	103¾	100	do.	53¼
100	Quicksilver	28½	100	do.	53⅛
100	Mich. Central	79¾	200	do.	52⅞
300	Lake Shore	80¼	100	do.	53
600	do.	80¼	100	do.	53¼
200	do. b3.	80⅜	100	do. s3.	53⅛
1400	do.	80¼	100	do.	53
700	do. s3.	80¼	100	do. b3.	53¼
100	do. s3.	80⅛	1100	do.	53⅛
100	do.	80⅛	100	St. Paul Pref.	69¼
200	do.	80¼	100	do.	70
800	do.	80⅜	100	do. b30.	70¼
200	do.	80½	100	B., H. & Erie b60.	3½
400	do. c.	80¾	100	do. b5.	3½
200	do.	80⅜	300	do. b10.	3½
300	do.	80⅛	300	do.	3⅜
300	do.	80⅜	100	Ohio and Miss. s3.	31½
300	do. b3.	80½	200	do.	31⅝
1500	Union Pacific	32⅜	300	do. b3.	31¾
100	do. b3.	32½	50	do.	31¾
2500	do.	32⅜	100	do. c.	31⅝
1300	do. b3.	32¼	100	do.	31½
700	do.	32⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo.	29⅜
300	do. c.	32	500	do.	29½
600	do. b3.	32⅛	100	do. b10.	29⅝
500	do. s3.	32	200	do.	29⅝
1600	do.	32⅛	100	do.	29½
400	do.	32	200	do.	29⅜
500	do. b3.	32⅛	30	do.	29½
1300	North-western	59⅜	400	C., C. & I. C.	28⅝
200	do. b3.	59½	100	do. b10.	28½
100	do.	59¼	600	do.	28½
100	do. b30.	59⅜	300	do. b10.	28⅞
200	do.	59½	400	do.	28⅝
200	do.	59¼	100	do. s3.	28⅝
200	do.	59⅜	10	do.	28¼
100	do.	59½	200	do.	28⅝
100	do.	59⅜	200	do.	28½
10	North-west. Pref.	74	100	do.	28⅜
200	do.	73½	100	do.	28½
100	do. c.	73¾	100	do. b3.	28⅝
400	do.	74			
200	do. s3.	74			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Union P. 10s, Inc. b. c.	74¾	600	Union Pac. b. c.	32⅛
5,000	M. & E. 1st, b. c.	105	600	do.	32¼
50	Del. & H. Canal	115¼	400	do.	32⅜
200	Canton Co. b. c.	76	5	Panama R. b. c.	116
100	C. Coal of Md. b. c.	50⅞	210	do. b3.	114
100	American Exp.	60	100	C. & N. W. b. c.	59½
10	do.	59½	500	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	74
40	United S. Exp.	70	200	do. s30.	74
1000	W. U. Tel. b. c.	75⅝	100	N. J. Cen. b. c. b3.	99
1100	do.	75½	25	Chi. & R. I. b. c.	103½
600	do.	75⅜	100	do.	103¾
400	do.	75½	100	Mil. & St. P. b. c.	44⅜
300	do.	75⅞	300	do.	44⅜
1000	do.	76	300	do.	44½
200	do.	75⅞	100	do.	44½
200	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	100⅞	200	D., L. & W. b. c. b3.	100
600	do.	100⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	90
300	Pac. Mail b. c.	40⅜	100	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	53¾
300	do. b3.	40⅜	300	do.	53⅝
500	do.	40½	50	T., W. & W. Pref.	71½
50	Mich. Cen. b. c.	80	300	Ohio & M. b. c. b3.	31¾
600	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	80⅝	100	do.	31¾
300	do.	80⅜	200	do.	31⅝
100	Cl. & P. Guar. b. c.	85½	100	Ohio & M. Pf. b3.	60
200	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	28⅝	200	Mor. & Essex R.	90
			100	Alt. & T. H. b. c. b3.	18
			100	do. b4.	18
			100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	37¾

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	29	50	Illinois Central	100
3,000	U. P. Incomes.	74¾	300	Union Pacific	32¼
100	Canton s3.	76	700	do.	32⅜
200	Consol. Coal	50¾	1200	do.	32¼
300	Pacific Mail b3.	40½	100	do. s3.	32¼
500	do.	40⅜	900	do.	32⅛
200	do. b3.	40½	400	do. s3.	32⅛
1600	do.	40½	300	do. b3.	32¼
1500	do.	40⅝	200	do.	32⅛
600	do.	40¾	1100	do.	32
2000	do.	40⅞	900	do.	32⅛
1400	do.	40⅞	100	North-west c.	59½
100	do. b3.	40⅞	300	do.	59½
600	do.	40⅞	800	do.	59⅝
600	do. b3.	41	100	do. s3.	59½
1000	do.	41	100	do. b3.	59¾
1800	do.	40⅞	100	N. W. Pref.	74¼
100	Harlem	119½	100	do.	74½
900	Western Union	75⅞	100	do.	74¼
1800	do.	75¾	100	do.	74⅜
200	do. b3.	75⅞	200	Rock Island	103⅞
500	do.	75⅞	100	do.	103¾
2100	do. b3.	76	200	do.	103⅞
1300	do.	76	200	do.	104
200	do. s3.	76	100	N. Jersey Cent.	99
1200	do.	76⅛	900	St. Paul	44¾
500	do.	76	100	do. b3.	44¾
400	do.	76¼	100	St. P. Pref. b30.	70
100	do.	76⅜	100	do.	70
100	do. b3.	76⅜	300	Tol. & Wab.	53⅜
100	do.	76¼	400	do.	53⅛
100	do. s3.	76⅛	100	do. c.	53⅛
400	do. s3.	76	200	do.	53¼
400	do.	76	400	do.	53⅜
800	do.	75⅞	100	do. b3.	53½
500	do. s3.	75⅞	200	do.	53½
300	do. b3.	76	200	do.	53¼
300	do.	76	100	do.	53⅛
100	do.	75⅞	700	do.	53¼
100	N. Y. C. & H. c.	100½	200	D., L. & W. b30.	100¼
500	do.	100⅝	100	do.	99⅞
100	do. c.	100⅝	200	do.	99¾
100	do. b3.	100¾	300	B., H. & Erie	3⅜
400	do.	100¾	12	Morris & Essex	89¼
300	do.	100⅞	225	do.	90
800	do. b3.	101	74	do.	89¾
700	do.	101⅛	400	Ohio & Miss. b3.	31¾
200	do. b3.	101¼	400	do.	31¾
100	do. b3.	101	600	do.	31⅝
500	do.	100⅞	100	do.	31¾
200	do.	100¾	25	Ohio & M. Pref.	60
200	Lake Shore s3.	80⅝	100	Alton & T. Haute.	19
600	do.	80⅝	100	do.	19½
100	do. b3.	80⅝	100	do.	20
200	do. c.	80⅝	15	Chic. & Alton	104
800	do.	80½	800	Han. & St. Jo.	29½
500	do.	80⅝	100	do. b30.	29¾
30	do.	80¼	200	do. b3.	29¾
300	do. s3.	80⅝	100	do.	29⅝
300	do. c.	80⅝	200	do.	29¾
500	do.	80½	200	do. b3.	29½
100	do. b3.	80⅝	20	C., B. & Quincy	98⅛
100	do.	80⅝	100	H. & St. Jo. P. b15.	38½
400	do. b3.	80¾	200	do.	39
1200	do.	80¾	200	C., C. & I. C. b15.	28¾
300	do. b3.	80⅞	500	do.	28⅝
300	do.	80⅞	500	do.	28¾
200	do. b3.	81	100	do. b30.	28⅞
900	do.	81	500	do. b30.	29
100	do. s3.	81	200	do.	28⅞
500	do.	81⅛	200	do. b3.	29
1500	do. b3.	81¼	700	do.	29
1600	do.	81¼	200	do. b3.	29⅛
500	do.	81⅜	200	do. b30.	29⅛
100	do.	81¾	100	do.	29⅛
900	do.	81⅜	300	do. b3.	29
700	do.	81⅛	100	do. b3.	29¼
400	do. b3.	81⅛	400	do.	29
400	do.	81⅛	200	do. s3.	28⅞
300	do.	81	200	do. b3.	29⅛
200	do.	80⅞	100	Atlantic & Pac. P.	12⅞
400	do.	80¾			

SATURDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

There is the large accession of $10,247,400 to the Deposits average in the City Banks this week, of which $3,040,900 comes from the proceeds of new Loans, $4,881,300 Gold Notes, (disbursed for January Interest from the Treasury Office,) and $1,794,100 Greenbacks.

The present holding of Greenbacks to Deposits is $45,976,600 to $205,527,520 Deposits, or about 22½ ⅌ cent. The aggregate of Greenbacks and Gold Notes to Deposits and Circulation is $74,533,900 to $232,797,700, or about 32⅛ ⅌ cent.

The strong *Bullish* impulse to the Stock Exchange on Friday was not only followed by a further vigorous and well-sustained rise on the Railroad and Telegraph Shares of 1½@2½ ⅌ cent., but extended to the Gold market, where the speculation for a rise advanced full one ⅌ cent., with sales at 110¾@111@111¼ ⅌ cent. There is supposed to be a close sympathy, if not a premeditated connection, between the movements in the Gold Room and on the Exchange. The former had no encouragement to-day in the demand for Exchange, which closed for 60-day's London at $4 82½@$4 83 to the £ Sterling. The business on the Share list was enormous in amount, and while a good many of the responsible *Bull* operators in December, who realized their profits, are out of the new movement, and some of the shrewdest of their number holding the New Year rise somewhat precarious, there seems to be no doubt of a large fresh following of the leaders who have now charge of the market. The buying, besides being very heavy in amount, has a wider range than at any time since the panic of September and October.

The Public Funds and the Railroad Mortgages were well supported, but there was only a moderate business as compared with the Share list.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

Closing Quotations—JAN. 3.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	111½	111½
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nobember	116	116
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	*115⅝	115⅝
American Gold	110¼	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 82½	$4 83
New-York Central and Hudson	100¼	100¾
Chicago and Rock Island	102¾	104¼
Pacific Mail	39¾	40⅞
St. Paul Common	43¾	44⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	31¾
Western Union	74½	76
Union Pacific	31⅞	32⅛
Lake Shore	79¼	80⅝
Toledo and Wabash	51	53¼
Harlem	120¼	120
North-west	58⅜	59½
North-west Preferred	71⅜	74½
C., C. and Indiana Central	28¼	29¼
Adams Express	92½	93½
United States Express	69½	71½
Wells-Fargo Express	69	69½
American Express	59¾	60
Delaware and Lackawanna	*99½	100
Central New-Jersey	*98	99
Panama	112½	113
St. Paul Preferred	67½	69¾

*Ex. Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96½	....
City 6s, new	101¾	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	115½	116
Pennsylvania Central	97½	97¾
Reading	110	110½
Rehigh Valley	58¾	59
Catawissa Preferred	42¼	42½
Philadelphia and Erie	22½	22¾
Northern Central	30	....
Lehigh Navigation	84½	85
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91¼

The consumption of Foreign Dry Goods through the New-York market for the first six months of the Current Fiscal Year compares as follows with the corresponding period the previous year, July to Dec. 31 inclusive:

Foreign Goods.	1873.	1872.
Woolens	$19,637,560	$22,605,900
Cottons	8,897,222	11,120,864
Silks	11,341,050	15,119,483
Linens	6,469,570	8,035,688
Miscellaneous	3,727,796	4,718,507
Total, six months	$50,073,198	$61,600,442

In our general news columns yesterday the West Wisconsin Road, which is now paying, and always has paid, its Coupons promptly, was reported, by mistake, as in default. The January payment was duly advertised in THE TIMES, and noticed in this column a week or two ago. The office of the Company is No. 74 Broadway.

We are advised that since the troubles of the Union Trust Company in the panic, the account of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Road, for the payment of Coupons, has been removed to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s. These Coupons, for January, are now being paid, as presented, by this Banking-house, and the payment duly advertised on the 1st of January in our own paper.

The Messrs. Kitchen (James and William R., Jr.,) have changed their Stock and Gold Exchange firm from Kitchen & Co. to Messrs. Nathan, Kitchen & Co. Mr. Julius Nathan, late with Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., comes into the new house, and is said to be an able and popular acquisition.

It is understood on the Street that the special interest of Mr. Jay Gould in the Stock firms of Messrs. Osborn & Chapin, and Messrs. Garland, Martin & Co., ceased on the 31st December, on the expiration of the terms of partnership.

The Park Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Ten ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $830,000 Gold Interest to-day.

The Empire City Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Star Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

For Liverpool, by the steamer City of New-York—3,325 bxs. Bacon, 19,201 bushels Wheat, 169 cases Sewing-machines, 30 cases Medicines, 8 bbls. Tongues, 1 bbl. Bladders, 144 Handspikes, 21 cases Lard, 74 bbls. Pork, 13 tcs. Heads, 50 firkins Lard, 128 cases Handles, 29 cases Wooden-ware, 988 bxs. Cheese, 120 tcs. Beef, 989 bales Cotton.

By the bark Michelino, for Cork and orders—33,072 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Baltic, for Liverpool—6,000 Staves, 1,567 bales Cotton, 2,249 bxs. Bacon, 3 pks. Silk Waste, 85 cases Sewing-Machines, 31,549 bushels Wheat, 100 pks. Tallow, 60 bbls. Apples, 700 bbls. Flour, 1,935 bxs. Cheese.

By the bark Celia, for Liverpool—2,150 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Figlia Accame, for Cork—29,286 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Minerva, for Hull—2,350 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Maas, for Rotterdam—596 bxs. Bacon, 1,400 firkins Lard, 40 hhds. Tobacco, 32 cases Can Goods, 115 bbls. Apples, 675 tcs. Lard, 3,600 Staves, 20 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 15 bbls. Provisions, 20 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 200 hhds. Tallow, 10,482 bushels Rye, 295 bxs. Tobacco, 12 bbls. Beef, 2 tcs. Hams, 2 tcs. Bacon, 179 cases Veneers, 750 bbls. Resin, 5,400 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Pefetta, for Queenstown—30,711 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Crono, for Alloa—28,824 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Great Western, for Bristol—3,717 bushels Wheat, 95 hhds. Tallow, 33 bxs. Clocks, 63 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 383 bbls. Pork, 201 bbls. Flour, 41 rolls Leather, 2,297 bxs. Cheese, 263 bxs. Bacon, 130 pks. Wood-ware, 25 bxs. Tobacco, 211 bbls. Tallow.

By the bark Clara, for Bremen—100 bbls. Apples, 351 logs Cedar, 4,000 Staves, 100 tcs. Lard, 2,582 bxs. Bacon.

By the steamer Assyria, for Glasgow—30 bbls. Apples, 346 tcs. Beef, 1,620 Staves, 1,500 bbls. Flour, 610 bxs. Bacon, 7,005 bushels Wheat, 100 tcs. Lard, 239 bbls. Pork.

By the bark Stella, for Cette—2,302 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Stilicone, for Cork—28,642 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Rhein, for Bremen—651 cs. Tobacco, 48 Wheels, 8 cs. Manufactured Wood, 16 cs. Preserves, 2 bales Rubber Goods, 353 bxs. Bacon, 131 hhds. Tobacco, 17 bbls. Casings, 3 bbls. Pork, 5 kegs Potash Salt, 651 bags Rye, 378 bags Corn, 750 bales Cotton, 2 bales Wood, 22 pkgs. Agricultural Implements.

By the brig Maria, for Palermo—978 tcs. Lard, 10 firkins Lard.

By the bark Martin, for Garruchia—5,842 cs. Refined Petroleum.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 3—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 91⅞@92 for money and the account. U. S. 5-20 bonds, 1867, 107⅜; new 5s, 103⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 43½@43¾; do. Preferred, 67; New-York Central, 92½. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 4½ ⅌ cent.

1:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44@44¼.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England, on balance, to-day, is £270,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 57½c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 3.—U. S. 5-20 bonds, 97⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 3—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 6,400,000f. during the last week.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December, at 8d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7 15-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable January, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 8d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 8 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8 7-16d. Provisions—Cheese, 67s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Pork, 65s. ⅌ cwt. for new Mess. Bacon, 40s. ⅌ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

Evening—Common Resin, 7s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Bacon—37s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Tallow, 42s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Scheffer, &c., vs. Brammer. (See opinion.)
Palmer, as Chamberlain, vs. Masterson et al.; granted.
Dearing vs. Grau et al.; in the matter, &c. Gerhardt vs. Howe, Hummel et al. (Memorandums.)

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Pratt vs. Parker; granted.
Mills vs. Brennan, Sheriff. (Memorandum.)
Bank of New-York Banking Association vs. Romer et al; granted. (See memorandum.)
Fasmacht et al. vs. Stehm. (Opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Hawkins vs. Hawkins; motion granted.
Gilhooley vs. Both; order granted.
Sherman vs. Gilbert; injunction dissolved.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Bishop vs. The Empire Transportation Company; order to be filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Towle vs. Covert; motion denied. (See memorandum.)
Covert vs. Recknagle; judgment declaring the marriage contract null and void on the ground of fraud; granted.
Schoppy vs. Schoppy; judgment of divorce granted.
Moone vs. Snowden; motion for leave to enter judgment or decree granted.

PROTESTANTISM VERSUS CATHOLICISM.

Some correspondence has taken place between Sir George Bowyer and Earl Russell, originating from an announcement that the noble Earl was to preside at a meeting called to express approbation of the measures and proceedings of the Prussian and German Governments against the Roman Catholic Church. Sir George writes:

"Such a meeting must produce the bitterest feelings on the part of both Catholics and Protestants in this country, and still more in Ireland. Things will be said which every lover of peace, charity, and liberty will lament and deplore, and the effects of which will be injurious to your own Catholic fellow-countrymen. We have nothing to do with the persecutions now carried on in Germany by means of measures of legislation which for this country would be rejected and reprobated by every public man and every party, and be received in the House of Commons with contempt and derision. We ought to keep aloof from everything that bears even the semblance of persecution. We ought to be proud that we alone truly understand religious liberty, and see how unwise it is for a Government to engage in a contest with a religious body, which, in substance, is a fight against religious opinions of a portion of its subjects. Prince Bismarck does not want your sympathy, and he will be amused and laugh at the applause of English Liberals."

To this Lord Russell replied as follows:

PEMBROKE LODGE, RICHMOND PARK, Dec. 4.

DEAR SIR GEORGE BOWYER: I am very sorry to differ from you in the step which I have taken of consenting to preside at a meeting at which it will be proposed to express our sympathy with the Emperor of Germany in the declaration he has made in his letter to the Pope.

I conceive that the time has come foreseen by Sir Robert Peel when the Roman Catholic Church disclaims equality, and will be satisfied with nothing but ascendency.

To this ascendency, openly asserted to extend to all baptized persons, and therefore including our Queen, the Prince of Wales, our Bishops and clergy, I refuse to submit. The autonomy of Ireland is asserted at Rome. I decline the Pope's temporal rule over Ireland. I remain, yours very truly,

RUSSELL.

The correspondence was continued by Sir George Bowyer, who assured Lord Russell that no one, whether Catholic or Protestant, is more opposed than he (Sir George) to "ascendency." He adds:

"My belief is that the peace and happiness of a nation depend in a great degree on every man respecting the religious convictions of his neighbor, and the State not attempting to control conscientious opinions, nor interfering with the liberty of churches and denominations. As for the claim on all baptized persons contained in the Pope's letter to the German Emperor, it is not temporal nor political, but spiritual. His Holiness necessarily claims, as head of the Catholic Church, to be the spiritual Pastor and Bishop of all baptized persons, and I do not see why this claim should cause any uneasiness to her Majesty the Queen or his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Every Bishop of the Established Church makes the same claim within his diocese, and every clergyman within his parish. At any rate, the claim in question is theological and matter of religious opinion, which no public meeting and no act of Parliament can touch. Of course Protestants refuse to submit to the spiritual authority of the Pope, and this also is matter of opinion, and any declaration of such refusal is simply superfluous. The essential question before us is whether Englishmen, and especially English Liberals, are justified in sanctioning the penal laws and severe measures of the Prussian and German Government against the Roman Catholic Church in that country, and, at the same time, commencing an Anglo-German No-Popery movement here, which must kindle the flames of religious discord and sectarian hatred among our countrymen, especially in Ireland."

Sir George proceeds to call the noble Earl's attention "to a most thoughtful and able article in the *Standard* of the 2d inst." on this subject, and thereon argues that the meeting and its Chairman cannot express their sympathy with the Emperor and condemn his measures as tyrannical and unjust. He remarks:

"The Catholic schools—even those in convents—are shut up, the religious communities are dispersed, and there are hundreds of Catholic parishes deprived of their clergy. Can any one professing religious liberty approve this state of affairs? But what I most deprecate is the importation into this Kingdom of the bitter spirit which now rages in Germany. What have we to do with that German persecution? We have now lived in peace for some years. Why should the embers of theological hatred and religious animosity be again stirred up?

"Having had the honor to represent an Irish constituency for sixteen years, I feel it my duty to remonstrate against that meeting, which will be received by Ireland as an insult and an injury, and increase the unfriendly feeling which, unhappily, exists there toward England. And, as an Englishman, I raise my protest against a movement which must excite the public mind, disturb the peace of the country, and inflict both pain and injury on her Majesty's loyal Roman Catholic subjects."

Some further notes passed about the publication of this correspondence. In one Lord Russell tells Sir George—"You seem to forget the part the Whigs took in remedying your legitimate grievances."

THE CASE OF BAZAINE.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes as follows: "Has the recommendation to mercy of the Trianon Court-martial restored the military honor of Bazaine? The convicted Marshal says it has; his friends of the press say the same, and the army say it has not. The negative view is the correct one. There is no inconsistency whatever between the judgment and the letter to the Minister of War of the seven Generals who tried Bazaine. This document is couched in exactly the same spirit as the recommendations to mercy on the ground of previous good conduct, which English Judges address to the Home Secretary. The military code, in the particular case of Marshal Bazaine, does not admit of extenuating circumstances. Napoleon and his Generals, in drawing it up, and the Ministers of Louis Philippe, in revising it, were more severe upon commanders of armies capitulating in the field than the conditions of modern warfare justify. Artillery, in their time, as Jomini's Commentaries show, was chiefly useful in preparing for the attack of the bayonet and the cavalry charge. The ranks of the enemy were first thrown into confusion by cannon balls and shells, and then routed with the "white arm," which lent itself admirably to the *élan* characteristic of the French soldier. The lieutenants of Napoleon, in most of the desperate straits cited by Gen. Pourcet, fought their way out of beleaguered towns at the bayonet's point, their ammunition, before they let themselves be surrounded, having been nearly exhausted. In the face of arms of precision of long range, and of modern field artillery, their valor, if only served by bayonet and sabre, would have been of small avail in breaking through lines of investment. Technically, Bazaine came within the provisions of the military code. In strict equity his tactics and strategy could not be judged by the standard of the First Emperor and his Generals. But, in the opinion of his Judges, he might have done much more after his retreat from Gravelotte than fold his arms and content himself with watching for the salvage which the tide of politics and war might sweep into him. He could, by skillful administration and firmness, have neutralized the forces of Prince Frederick Charles for three weeks or a month longer than he did. There was a period of the siege when it was possible for him to have broken through the German lines. But this favorable opportunity was lost, in consequence of his having lent a too willing ear to the suggestions of Bismarck's organs, and the political schemes revealed to him by Regnier. The Judges were careful to place upon record that, though Bazaine was not to be punished for failure in repairing the blunders and mismanagement of the late Emperor, he fell terribly short of 'all that honor and duty commanded.' In explaining the apparent contradiction between the excessive harshness of the sentence and the recommendation to mercy, one of them has said: 'Bazaine might be compared to the head of a life-boat station watching quietly a ship founder through the Captain's negligence. Honor and duty command him to put to sea and save the lives of the crew, which he sees struggling in the water. Instead of doing this, he finds fault with the stupidity of the Captain, and calculates the worth of the personal effects which the waves may possibly wash to him with the corpses of the drowning people. Not a single act or word of Bazaine during the siege of Metz revealed a sense of honor, duty, or love of country, and there were a great many which proved exactly the contrary.'"

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* remarks: "It has been a relief that the Marshal-President's commutation of the sentence exempts Bazaine from that public degradation, agonizing to its victim and most painful to beholders, which consists in bringing the condemned man to a parade ground, tearing off his epaulettes and decorations, and otherwise humbling him to the dust. The condemned man, however, undergoes the effects of that degradation, and these, according to article 190 of the French Military Code, are the following:

1. Loss of rank and of the right of wearing its uniform and insignia.
2. Absolute incapacity to serve in the army in any way whatever. Exclusion from all public employment and functions; loss of electoral rights; incapacity to act as a juryman or as an expert, to give evidence in a court of justice, to form part of a family council, or to be a guardian; deprival of the right of carrying arms, exclusion from the National Guard, incapacity to keep a school.
3. The deprival of the right to wear any decoration, and loss of all praise or recompense for previous services.

Bazaine's letter to MacMahon, after the commutation of his sentence, was as follows:

TRIANON-SOUS-BOIS, Nov. 12, 1873.

M. LE MARECHAL: You have remembered the time when we used to serve our country side by side. I fear you have allowed your heart to influence the State reason.

I should have died without regret, for the recommendation to mercy addressed to you by my Judges vindicates my honor.

Accept, M. Le Maréchal, the assurance of my respect.

BAZAINE.

BUFFALO LIVE-STOCK TRADE.

The live-stock trade of Buffalo during the year just closed has been without an equal in the history of the city. The *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following statistics: "More cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses have been handled at East Buffalo this year than ever before, and their aggregate value exceeds that of the receipts of any preceding year. The receipts of cattle reached 409,738 head this year, against 379,086 last year, and 384,204 head in 1871; those of sheep were 733,400, against 606,748 in 1872, and 551,131 head in the year preceding; of hogs there were 1,662,500 head, against 1,450,109 last year, and 886,014 in 1871. The aggregate receipts of all descriptions of animals this year was 2,833,974 head, against 2,456,731 head last year, showing the handsome increase of 377,243 head for the year. From a careful estimate of the value of the stock received here we deem it moderate to place the entire value of the receipts of 1873 at $47,517,758, against $45,914,593 last year. Prices during the season of 1873 ranged remarkably low. In fact, they have got down to about where they were before the war. Had it not been for this fact the value of the trade this year would show a much greater comparative increase."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, FOR AND IN BEHALF OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, RELATIVE TO ACQUIRING TITLE TO CERTAIN LANDS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR A

PUBLIC PLACE

OR

Parade Grounds

IN SAID CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE HOLDING MEETINGS ON

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT

THE 9TH AND 10TH INSTANT, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 12 AND 2 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 1 PINE STREET,

For the purpose of conferring with parties interested in the awards or assessments in this proceeding.

Owners of the property to be acquired are requested to send Deeds and Title Papers to the Clerk of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau street, Room No. 24.

WM. C. TRAPHAGEN, }
JOHN McCLAVE, } Commissioners.
WM. A. SEAVER, }

Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1874.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$600 WANTED TO BUY A BANKRUPT stock of wood moldings. This may confidently be relied upon as an opportunity for a party acceptable to the advertiser to become, if desired, permanently interested in a pleasant, lucrative, established business. Address GEO. B. TALLMAN, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

$15,000.—ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTner wanted, with this amount, in an established business of highest respectability, paying a net profit of from $75 to $100 per day. Address WORTHINGTON, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN HAVING HAD A large experience in various kinds of business, a position as book-keeper, or as confidential clerk; can command a liberal amount of capital if satisfied with business. Address F. H. S., Post Office Box No. 4,651.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PARTY WITH A cash capital of $5,000 in a malleable and gray iron foundry within thirty minutes of New-York, by a practical foundry man with an established business. Address D. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—ELEGANT DWELLINGS FOR SALE LOW. No. 26 East 74th st., No. 15 East 66th st., No. 58 East 61st st., No. 18 East 57th st., Nos. 20 and 22 West 56th st., Nos. 1 and 17 East 53d st., Nos. 22 and 31 West 52d st., No. 13 East 48th st., No. 128 West 42d st., No. 13 East 41st st., No. 31 West 39th st., No. 7 West 34th st.; Fifth av., Nos. 520, 533, 584, 624, 744, 781, 783, $27,000 to $127,000.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE BANKING-HOUSE ON THE north-west corner of Nassau and Pine sts., brown stone, five stories high, 37x83. Terms of payment liberal. Apply on the premises. ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver National Bank of Commonwealth.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale; built by days' work for present owner; every convenience and improvement. Apply to owner, No. 152 East 37th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 345 EAST 83D st., a neat basement and three-story brown-stone house, twelve rooms; three minutes from steam-boat landing, foot of 84th st.

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 42D ST.—EXTRA WIDE CORNer house; elegant order; price very reasonable; others, all sizes, on and near 5th av.
W. P. SEYMOUR No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

INVEST YOUR MONEY, FOR SAFE KEEPING and great increase, by buying Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward Brooklyn real estate.
Apply to O. V. HOLCOMB,
No. 89 Broadway, Williamsburg.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR HIRE, A PLEASANT residence in or near Pierrepont or Remsen sts., Brooklyn. Address, stating location and terms, Post Office Box No. 1,547, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND STUDIOS in the Domestic Sewing-machine Company's Building, corner of Broadway and 14th st., to rent. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN A PLEASANT FURnished office. Apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row, Room No. 25.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LOW RENT,
SPLENDID LOCALITY,

In one of the most aristocratic neighborhoods in Brooklyn—The superior brown-stone-front house, No. 38 South Oxford st., within one block of Washington Park. Will be rented to a satisfactory tenant at an unusually low price, if taken now, as the owner is leaving the City. Apply to DAVENPORT & SONS,
No. 7 Greene av.

A LARGE FOUR-STORY HOUSE TO RENT, on Washington square, just put in perfect order, frescoed, and painted throughout; rent moderate.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY A LADY and gentleman, with one child; must be very complete and in desirable location. Address, with price and full particulars, Box No. 2,986 Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE removed to No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th st. Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically. Apply for particulars day or evening.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, NYACK, on Hudson.
The SPRING SESSION of twenty-two weeks opens MONDAY, Jan. 5. PRICES REDUCED to meet the demands of the times. Address
L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

PAINES' BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWery; Up-town College, Broadway, corner 33d st.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, business affairs, English branches, twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies' department, day and evening.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. M. S. PARK'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGlish to Germans; preparation for colleges; terms easy; No. 135 West 28th st. Dr. GEO. ERDMANN.

FRENCH CONVERSATION, GRAMMAR, and Literature by Prof. E Jeanrenaud. Address Rev. E. BOREL, No. 72 West 11th st.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 23D ST., corner 6th av. Day and evening. Please call.

TEACHERS.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEment to teach first-class music, singing, English, French, German, Italian, drawing, and a thorough education. Address M. S., care of F. W. Christern, No. 77 University place.

AN ENGLISH VISITING GOVERNESS, WELL educated and experienced, requires tuition; morning hours unoccupied. Address OXFORD, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, during this Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash on installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $180; one do., perfect order $100. Installments taken. R. CABLE, No. 107 West 23d st.

A $200 MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEwood agraffe Piano-forte; also Piano and Stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS and tiling, wainscoting, counters, furniture slabs, &c. Slabs for plumbers a specialty. Improved diamond-cutting machine in operation at L. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS.

LORD & TAYLOR are offering a SUPERIOR MAKE of BLACK SILKS, to which they desire to invite the attention of their Customers and the public generally. These Silks are particularly remarkable for their SUPERB APPEARANCE AND COLOR. They will NOT CUT, nor will they ASSUME the DINGY, GREASY APPEARANCE characteristic of so many grades of BLACK SILKS.

These Silks were MANUFACTURED ESPECIALLY for our RETAIL TRADE, are CASHMERE FINISHED, and possess the RICH, SOFT, GLOSSY SURFACE of the MOST EXPENSIVE GRADES. WE GUARANTEE THEM IN EVERY RESPECT, and offer them at prices SO REASONABLE that they CANNOT BE SURPASSED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE in THE CITY.

Our Stock of Black Silks being Limited, we sell only the Best Makes at the most Reasonable Prices.

ALSO

COLORED SILKS of the Best Manufacture, in all the CHOICEST and MOST DELICATE SHADES and TINTS.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

Housekeeping
AND
House-furnishing Goods.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make on MONDAY, JAN. 5, a

Special Display

of the above AT SUCH EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES THAT PURCHASERS anticipating the want of such necessaries WILL BE LARGELY BENEFITED by an examination of their QUALITIES and VALUE.

Churches, Steam-boats,
Hotels,
Clubs, Restaurants, and Boarding-houses
ROMPTLY FURNISHED.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a Protestant young woman; very respectable; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; very good City references; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 385 4th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman; very good cook; meats, game, poultry, soup, pastries, and meat, all kinds of desserts; excellent baker; lived in the best families; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; IS ALSO a good washer, ironer, and cook; has three years' recommendation; will go to the country or City; is a tidy, capable, willing person. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, or Assist in Washing.—By a highly respectable, and well-recommended young woman; good cook, good laundress. Call at No. 335 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY FROM THE West, as housekeeper, where she can have her little girl, three years old, with her. Best reference. Can be seen at No. 101 East 12th st., corner 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican woman; references exchanged. Call or address for two days, No. 75 South 4th st., Williamsburg, Long Island.

LADIES, IF YOU WANT GOOD SWEDISH or German servants, call at the Scandinavian Institute, 106 6th av., blue store, between 8th and 9th sts.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, AND LAUNdress.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; very respectable; is a thorough laundress, and understands French fluting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and being very kind and trustworthy, and competent to care for young or growing children, or chamber-maid and nurse, or sewing; is a good plain waitress. Call at No. 335 4th av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business; will give five years' City references; also, can be seen with his present employer; also, has no objection to wages. Call at his private house, No. 208 East 59th st., for one week.

COURIER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, speaks French, English, and Italian, to go to Europe with a family as courier or traveling servant; has best references from well-known New-York families. Address C. C., Box No. 43 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English,) one who thoroughly understands his business, in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN EMPLOYER desires a place for an excellent coachman and groom. Apply at Room No. 4, No. 34 Liberty st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; CITY OR country; good City references for capability. Call or address English, No. 208 West 37th st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TWENTY-SIX YEARS of age, who can write and speak the French and Spanish languages, and has two years' recommendation in this City, desires immediate employment at moderate wages. Address M. E. P., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER FOR WHITE GOODS.

Also, FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS on WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing-machines, for suits and white work. Only first-class work-women need apply, at 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE charge of BOYS' CLOTHING MANUFACTURING DEPOT, to get up styles, trim, &c. Apply personally or by mail, with name and references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small family of adults; she must understand cooking. Call on Monday at No. 955 6th av., second flat.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FLORIST, CAPABLE of superintending an establishment in the vicinity of New-York. Address J. R., box No. 255 Post Office, Jersey City, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

A LAWYER, LATE A UNITED STATES Consul, desires a position with a respectable law firm as assistant in the office, or to attend to chamber business. Can command some practice, and give good City reference. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF ONE OF THE FIRST UNIVERsities of America, and a practitioner of law for many years, owing to recent reverses, desires a position with some legal firm on a reasonable salary. Address GEO. B. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 63, MIDDLE AISLE, IN DR. Hall's church, corner of 19th st. and 5th av. Inquire at No. 130 Water st.; office on first floor.

BRADBURY BROS.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

DRY GOODS AT A NOMINAL PRICE.

On MONDAY, Jan. 5, and following days, we shall offer the balance of our stock at

A STILL GREATER REDUCTION

in price, preparatory to stock-taking, and as it is a well-known fact that DRY GOODS ARE SELLING AT A MUCH LESS PRICE THAN THEY CAN BE MANUFACTURED, purchasers should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

AN INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

BRADBURY BROS.,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY
One door below Bleecker st.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st.—FULL LINE of WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS. New REDINGOTES, Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF GILLEY & GERMOND is this day dissolved by limitation. F. W. GILLEY, JR., will sign in liquidation.
F. W. GILLEY, JR.
H. S. GERMOND.
J. NELSON TAPPAN,
Special Partner.

No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of F. W. GILLEY, JR. & CO. for the transaction of a commission business in railway stocks, bonds, &c., at the New-York Stock Exchange.
F. W. GILLEY, JR.
E. S. GILLEY.
J. NELSON TAPPAN,
Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

H. S. GERMOND, MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange, will continue the commission business on his own account, at the office of Messrs. GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of NICHOLS, VAN VORST & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation, and the business of said firm will be settled by WILLIAM H. VAN VORST and JAMES F. BILLS, who alone are authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.
HENRY M. NICHOLS, }
WILLIAM H. VAN VORST, } General
JAMES F. BILLS, } Partners.
JOHN N. DAVENPORT, }
HORATIO D. VAN SYCKEL, Special.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of importing and jobbing cloths, cassimeres, and goods generally adapted to men's wear, under the firm name of VAN VORST, BILLS & CO., No. 271 Canal st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.
WILLIAM H. VAN VORST,
JAMES F. BILLS,
JOHN N. DAVENPORT,
HORATIO D. VAN SYCKEL, Special.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.
STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.
BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LEWIS AUDENREID & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of LEWIS AUDENREID. The business of the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

(Signed,) G. H. POTTS, F. A. POTTS, No. 110 Broadway; WM. G. AUDENREID, No. 131 South 2d st., Philadelphia; ADDISON CHILD, No. 14 Kilby st., Boston.

FREDERIC A. POTTS will continue the wholesale coal commission business at No. 110 Broadway, New-York, offering for sale the Old Company, Lehigh, (Summit Hill,) Room Run, and Plymouth, Wyoming, (Red Ash,) coals; also, the well-known Baltimore Vein Wilkesbarre coal.
FREDERIC A. POTTS,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York,
Metropolitan Bank Building.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of CROFUT, KNAPP & SOLMANS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. A. SOLMANS retiring therefrom.
A. J. CROFUT,
JAMES H. KNAPP,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874. A. SOLMANS.

The business will be continued by the undersigned as heretofore under the firm name of CROFUT & KNAPP, who are authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.
A. J. CROFUT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874. JAMES H. KNAPP.

Having retired from the late firm of CROFUT, KNAPP & SOLMANS, I shall continue business for my own account.
A. SOLMANS.

CORRECTED NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE LIMited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of OSBORN & CHAPIN, has expired this day by its own limitation. Mr. C. J. Osborn, Mr. E. S. Chapin, or Mr. J. W. George has power to sign in liquidation.
CHARLES J. OSBORN,
E. S. CHAPIN,
J. W. GEORGE,
General Partners.
JAY GOULD,
Special Partner.

No. 48 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of MEEKER, WORDEN & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking business.
WILLIAM B. MEEKER,
Late Cashier Bank of New-York.
DANIEL T. WORDEN,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES H. LEVERICH,
Member New-York Gold Exchange.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. AUGUSTUS JENKINS in our Boston and New-York firms ceases this day.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., of New-York.
JAN. 1, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM of DEAS & ELLIOTT is dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
Z. C. DEAS.
R. S. ELLIOTT.

No. 63 PINE ST.

OWING TO ILL HEALTH, MR. WM. NEWTON ADAMS retires this day from our firm.
DEC. 31, 1873. BROOKS & CO.

SHIPPING.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delanay, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE

Equitable Trust Company,

$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most

CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall St., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., receive deposits subject to check at sight; allow Four per cent. interest on daily balances. Bills on London. Letters of Credit for Travelers.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES, PAYING TEN PER CENT.

Running from three to five years.

First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,

NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,210,497 55 CONSOLIDATED Stocks of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of providing means for paying the Bonds of the City and County, maturing Jan. 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of four million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-five cents, viz.:

Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 322, laws of 1871.........$3,390,497 55

Consolidated Stock of the County of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 323, laws of 1871.........820,000

Total.........$4,210,497 55

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of December, 1896.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record.*

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Dec. 23, 1873.

NOTICE.

The first mortgage land grant bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, (northern section, extending from Des Moines to Fort Dodge,) are requested to meet at the office of Charles E. Whitehead, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City, on the 8th day of January, at 3 P. M., to take measures to reorganize the road.

H. A. JOHNSON,
Chairman of Committee of Bondholders.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE, FOR its Sinking Fund, its mortgage bonds to the amount of $27,390—twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th of January, instant, at 12 o'clock, M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1874. By order

Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1874, commencing at 12 o'clock, and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., NO. 254 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 254 South st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

VIRGINIA AND LOUISIANA.—PAST DUE coupons, payable at their respective Treasuries, collected or bought outright. Also, TENNESSEE past due bonds and coupons funded into new funding bonds by

JOHN B. MANNING,
Member New-York Stock Exchange,
No. 5 New-st.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

R. R. NAIRO, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 Per Cent.

WATER LOAN BONDS.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

INVESTMENT.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.

A Limited Amount for sale at 87 1-2.

Paying the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Buffalo City 7 per cent. Water Bonds.

Interest and principal payable at the

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1903.

For sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

For Sale.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

RAILROAD BONDS.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

SIR: THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Star of the West Silver Mining Company, for the election of Trustees, and for the hearing of the annual reports and transaction of business, will be held on Jan. 5, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Towsen[illegible]d, No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 7 until Jan. 16, 1874.

JOS. RAU, President.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SHARES OF TWENTY-THIRD Street Railroad Company's Stock. Apply to

H. KNICKERBACKER & CO.,
No. 15 New st., City.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash capital.........$200,000 00
Net assets 1st January, 1874.........379,644 13

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE City of New-York, will pay its usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., on and after Jan. 2, proximo.

The transfer-books will be closed to that date.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th of January. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th instant. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

JAN. 2, 1874.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The coupons of this company due Jan. 15 will be paid on and after that date, at the Murray Hill Bank, New-York.

JOS. A. HULEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 Broadway, NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, NOS. 28 AND 30 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable to the stockholders. Jan. 2, 1874.

WILLIAM T. LANE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

GEORGE HULSE, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED

By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1874. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE

REPUBLIC

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 153 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable on TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

ALSO,

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT., on the earned premiums of 1873, on participating policies, was declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after March 2, 1874.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV. NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FROM the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed to Jan. 14, 1874, inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 1. I. REMSEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874. Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared from the earnings of the current six months a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY First and Second Mortgage Interest due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

H. L. LYMAN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST.

Six Per Cent. Interest Paid on Sums of $5 to $2,000.

Sums Over $2,000 Five Per Cent.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1874, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1874.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, December, 1873.

INTEREST will be paid to Depositors at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars five (5) per cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

ALL INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Trustees.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,

Opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice Presidents.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, }

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

29TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 19, 1874. Interest, if not withdrawn, will be credited the account, and bear interest same as an original deposit. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

N. J. HAINES, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after Jan. 19, 1874.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 6th av. and 23d st., have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable Jan. 19, 1874.

All money deposited before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

This bank allows interest from the 1st of each month on all deposits.

This bank has paid all depositors on demand without requiring notice.

Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland.

B. F. BEEKMAN, President.

W. B. JAUDON, Secretary.

THE TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,

West 23d st., No. 275, near 8th av., have declared their usual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable Jan. 20, 1874. Accounts received of any amount. Money drawn by checks when desired. Money deposited before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

I. M. FREESE, Secretary. C. B. LE BARON, President.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MAN AND WIFE.

A MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS!

Mr. DALY begs to announce that in view of the most enthusiastic welcome accorded the revival of MAN AND WIFE last evening, the production of SARATOGA will be postponed, and the peformances of the approved piece will be continued

ALL THIS WEEK!

In order to enable all who were disappointed in securing seats Saturday night an opportunity of witnessing the drama, with its marvelously perfect cast, including Miss ADA DYAS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, SARA JEWETT, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, ALICE GRAY, NELLIE MORTIMER, NINA VARIAN, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, JAMES LEWIS, GEORGE CLARKE, W. DAVIDGE, GEORGE PARKES, OWEN FAWCETT, GEORGE DE VERE, F. CHAPMAN, J. G. PEAKES, and others.

MAN AND WIFE MATINEE
SATURDAY NEXT AT 1:30.

*** SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, SARATOGA!!!

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.

Corner 8th av. and 23d st.

PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

A MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

SEVENTH WEEK
of the entirely new
Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Panoramic Pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!

Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTEN FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the

LEADING METROPOLITAN HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!

M. G. L. FOX, the American Grimaldi, as HUMPTY DUMPTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

POPULAR PRICES.

Balcony, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Gallery, 25 cts.

LAST WEEK OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU as KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER!!

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1874,
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

will make her first appearance at this theatre in Adolphe Belot's new play entitled

LA FEMME DE FEU,

which has been several weeks in active preparation, and which will be produced with new and appropriate scenery, properties, a POWERFUL CAST, and with NEW AND ENTIRELY ORIGINAL EFFECTS!!!

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S

Conversational French Classes are especially adapted to those who desire to make their theoretical knowledge of French practically available by cultivation of the ear. The Professor will give three free lectures on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M., at his rooms, 23d st. and 6th av., over Moir's jewelry store.

PROF. T. ROSENTEIN'S

ORCHESTRAL BAND,
Office No. 384 Bowery.
Music furnished for all occasions.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO LET CHEAP—ONE LONDON COUPE, IN very fine order; also a Rockaway, Collins' patent axles. At private stable, No. 128 West 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

Broadway, corner 29th st., New-York,
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

Rooms, en suite for families, handsomely furnished. The cuisine unsurpassed; baths and superior laundry. Single rooms, with board, $21 to $25 per week. The hotel has recently been enlarged and refurnished at great expense, making it, altogether, a desirable and beautiful home. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 15 WEST 43D ST.,

A desirable suite of apartments on second floor, large closets, with bath-room adjoining; also, hall-room, with first-class board; reasonable terms; references exchanged.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK,

East 20th st.—Very pleasant suite of three rooms on second, and one of two rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties. House extra width; location unexceptionable.

MRS. CROMMELIN,
No. 33 East 22d st.,

Offers a suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING AN ELEgant house in West 49th st., near 5th av. and Windsor Hotel, having no boarders, will take one family only giving them first floor, private parlor, and private table, for a fair price. Address, with name, Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH BEDROOM, on the second floor, with a small private family, with or without board, within sight of both Bleecker Street and Sixth Avenue cars. Apply at No. 54 Downing street.

NO. 51 WEST 35TH ST., MURRAY HILL—Board, with elegant suite of rooms; entire second floor, (four-story high-stoop house;) private table if preferred; small family; all arrangements of a superior order; references.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN (AMERICAN) HAVING elegantly-furnished rooms and excellent board up town, near 5th av., desires a young man as room-mate; terms very low; highest references given. Address ENGLEWOOD, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms for rent, without board, upon first floor; also, rooms upon third floor; private family. No. 39 East 33d st.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts., a desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double-house, No. 45 5th av.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON square.—Large handsomely-furnished second-story room, with first-class board, private family; terms reasonable.

NEWLY-FURNISHED SINGLE ROOMS to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 52 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

TWO PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms to let, in a strictly private house, to gentlemen only, on reasonable terms; all conveniencies. Inquire at No. 112 East 22d st., near 4th av.

23D ST., NO. 104 EAST.

Suites of rooms; also, single rooms; table excellent; family small. References exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.,

Second story, back room, to let with first-class board; references required.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.

Second story rooms, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen or families, with or without private table.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen or families, with or without private table.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ALCOVE BAY-window second-story front room to let, without board; also, third-story front room; private family; references. No. 58 Lexington av., corner 25th st.

TO LET.—DOCTOR'S OFFICE, TWO ROOMS, PARTly furnished, in French Flat, 54th st.; heat free. Apply to Dr. G. B. FOWLER, No. 64 West 46th st.

NO. 22 EAST 47TH ST.—A SUITE OF THREE bright, sunny rooms on third floor, with private table, very reasonable.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH ST.—ONE LARGE AND desirable room, handsomely furnished, to let, with board.

NO. 32 WEST 19TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have two connecting rooms on second floor to rent, with board, to one or two adults. Reference.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL.—A small family will let to gentlemen without board one large room; also, small room; references.

BOARD, WITH HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second and third floor; table liberal; terms moderate; references given and required. 41 West 16th st.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR. EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also front hall room, (sunny.) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsome parlor floor, singly or en suite, with or without private table.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

NICE LARGE FRONT HALL BEDROOM to let; southern exposure. No. 35 West 10th st.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Elegant rooms to let; hotel table.

SAVINGS BANKS.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 124th st. and 3d av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest (at six per cent.) from Jan. 1.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

EDWARD A. REID, } Vice Presidents.
SAML. A. HILLS, }

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

514

BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART----Sole Proprietor
Mr. John F. Poole--Business Manager
Mr. John R. Topham------Treasurer

THE SPECIALTY THEATRE OF THE WORLD.

THE FAVORITE RESORT
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,

THE LADIES' FAVORITE RESORT.

WONDERFUL ATTRACTIONS FOR THE WEEK,
COMMENCING

MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874.

MOST WONDERFUL!

PLEASE READ THIS:
PLEASE READ THIS:
PLEASE READ THIS:
PLEASE READ THIS:
PLEASE READ THIS:

The most Startling Novelties ever presented at one time in the world!

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1874,
Production of the Border Sensation Drama of
The SCALPERS; or, Life on the Plains.
The SCALPERS; or, Life on the Plains.
The SCALPERS; or, Life on the Plains.
The SCALPERS; or, Life on the Plains.
The SCALPERS; or, Life on the Plains.
An entire Novelty, introducing a
TRIBE OF REAL COMANCHE INDIANS,
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TRIBE OF REAL COMANCHE INDIANS,
consisting of the following Chiefs:

MO-MOKA-WASHA, Hero of the Arrow and Trailer of the Tribe; CHIPERLUNGA, EAGLE FEATHER, RED PANTHER, LITTLE BEAR, BIG THUNDER, BIG BEAR, CALAMALOOZA, MARANETTO, (Squaw.)

They will now, under the management of
MR. FRED G. MAEDER,
MR. FRED G. MAEDER,
MR. FRED G. MAEDER,
MR. FRED G. MAEDER,
MR. FRED G. MAEDER,
MR. FRED G. MAEDER,
MR. FRED G. MAEDER,
MR. FRED G. MAEDER,
MR. FRED G. MAEDER,
MR. FRED G. MAEDER,

the popular and prolific American Dramatist, appear in their War Dances! Death Dances! Trailing and other specialties peculiar to their Race. This is the only Tribe in the United States, at present, capable of dramatically illustrating Life as it is on the Plains and all details of Aboriginal Existence.

RENA,
RENA,
RENA,
First appearance of RENA, Who will portray a
the Young and Charming RENA, type of Hibernian Char-
ing Comedienne, RENA, acter.
RENA,
RENA,
RENA,
RENA,

A TRUE-HEARTED IRISH GIRL!
A TRUE-HEARTED IRISH GIRL!
A TRUE-HEARTED IRISH GIRL!
A TRUE-HEARTED IRISH GIRL!
A TRUE-HEARTED IRISH GIRL!

Mr. Fred G. Maeder in his life-like delineation of a Scout of the Plains, Peril, Escape, Love, Adventure, Treachery, Appropriate Scenery, Thrilling Effects. This in addition to the first appearance of the following Stars:

MR. FRANK CONVERSE,
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MR. FRANK CONVERSE,
MR. FRANK CONVERSE,
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MR. FRANK CONVERSE,
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MR. FRANK CONVERSE,
MR. FRANK CONVERSE,

The master Banjoist of the world, in a grand Banjo divertissement, introducing songs, artistic variations and manipulations, and his original imitation of the Trinity Bell Chimes, performed on two swinging banjos at the same time.

The great American Comic Singer,
MR. JAMES M. McKEE,
MR. JAMES M. McKEE,
MR. JAMES M. McKEE,
MR. JAMES M. McKEE,
MR. JAMES M. McKEE,
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MR. JAMES M. McKEE,
MR. JAMES M. McKEE,
Also the Beautiful and Accomplished
MISS JOSEPHINE WALBY,
MISS JOSEPHINE WALBY,
MISS JOSEPHINE WALBY,
MISS JOSEPHINE WALBY,
MISS JOSEPHINE WALBY,
In her unrivaled specialty, the Skipping-rope Dance.
Second week of the versatile artists,
MR. WM. NUNAN AND MISS ALICE BATEMAN.
MR. WM. NUNAN AND MISS ALICE BATEMAN.
MR. WM. NUNAN AND MISS ALICE BATEMAN.
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MR. WM. NUNAN AND MISS ALICE BATEMAN.
MR. WM. NUNAN AND MISS ALICE BATEMAN.
They appear in their Characteristic Clog Dances.
First appearance of the celebrated Old Negro Delineator,
MR. JAMES DALTON.
MR. JAMES DALTON.
MR. JAMES DALTON.
MR. JAMES DALTON.
MR. JAMES DALTON.

ALL OUR STAR TROUPE RETAINED!

Mr. Frank Kerns, Mr. John Wild, R. M. Carroll and his sons, Mr. Chas. White, Master Martin, Miss Kate O'Connor, Mrs. John Wild, Miss Jennie Saterlee, Little Jennie Yeamans, Miss Marie Gorenflo, Miss Kitty O'Neal, Miss Kitty Tilson, Mrs. Annie Yeamans, Mr. D. A. Kelly, Mr. G. F. Crossen, Mr. J. Bradly, Mr. R. Hall, Mr. J. A. Graver, Mr. G. L. Stout, &c., &c., appear every evening and the matinées in an entire new olio, and in a new and original drama by Mr. Fred G. Maeder, entitled

THE SCALPERS; or LIFE ON THE PLAINS,

Introducing for the first time in this City a TRIBE OF REAL COMANCHE INDIANS.

NED McLEAN, alias "RATTLING NED," an American Scout, Commander of the Buckskin League.........Mr. FRED G. MAEDER
Capt. Starbuck, formerly of the Army.........D. A. Kelly
Thionga, a White Renegade.........J. F. Crossen
John Beaumont, an Old Plainsman.........G. L. Stout
Peter Hollyhock, "a Man and a Brother".........John Wild
Adolpho Durand, a Canadian Trapper.........J. A. Graver
Silver Wolf, a Comanche.........By one of the Tribe
Ginsling, a Heathen Chinee.........Mrs. Annie Yeamans
Hurricane Dick......... } Trappers, } ....R. Hall
Pawnee Jim......... } Friends to } ....Master Martin
Scalping Nat......... } Starbuck, }
Flatfoot Jake, a Government Agent.........Mr. Lewis
Antelope Abe, of the Buckskin League.........C. White
A. B. C. D. E. O'Brien, alias AGGY O'BRIEN.........RENA
Jessie, the Wild Rose of the Plains..Miss Marie Gorenflo
Sweetwater, a Squaw.........Miss Hamilton
Cimmerone Sal, a Hunchback Wench.........Jas. Bradley
INDIANS.........by the.........COMANCHE TRIBE
Trappers, Scouts, Boatmen, Traders, Renegades.

SYNOPSIS OF INCIDENTS AND EFFECTS.

THE HOME OF THE WILD ROSE OF THE PLAINS. The Hawks Abroad. The Disgraced Captain. An Officer unworthy of the Straps. RATTLING NED OBEYS THE DICTATES OF HUMANITY. The Lamb in the power of the Wolf. THE SCOUT TO THE RESCUE. Two guns against one. No match, but the STICK OF THE IRISH GIRL IS. TRIUMPH OF THE DESCENDANT OF BRIAN BOROIHME. Stern Chased. "Am I not a Man and a Brother?" Conundrum—"I give it up." THE OPPONENT OF JIM NYE EUCHRED. "John no likee Melican Man." "All the same, John." ANOTHER OUTRAGE ON THE FLAG. ITS HONOR MAINTAINED. The Hollyhock uses up the descendant of the Flowery Kingdom. INTERIOR VIEW OF THE OLD RANCH AND TRADING POST ON THE PLATTE, KNOWN AS PRAIRIE DOG HOTEL. The White Renegade. The Bloody Wolf of the Sioux. "False to his Friends, his Country, and his Kind." THE SCALP OF A MURDERED BROTHER HANGS FROM HIS BELT. Story of Wrongs. The Uplifted Tomahawk. ARRIVAL OF THE BROTHERS OF THE BUCKSKIN LEAGUE. Hearts of Steel, Nerves of Iron, and Eyes of Hawks. Wisdom of the Serpent. Fearless of every danger. ARRIVAL OF THE SCALPERS. THE SCALP-DANCE. Ireland and Africa um ed vi et armis. Ireland lays over the deck. THE BANDITTI OF THE PRAIRIE. Africa takes a back seat. HURROO FOR THE O'BRIANS OF BALLYNABOCKLISH. Take that! SHE WON'T TAKE A CENT'S WORTH. THE TRIAL OF DEATH. THE HEATHEN CHINEE ON A STRING. THE POISONED ARROW OF THE COMANCHE SPEEDS ON ITS FATAL MISSION. Abduction of Jessie. RATTLING NED FOLLOWS TO THE RESCUE. THE HALT IN THE WOODS. JESSIE'S DEFIANCE OF HER CAPTORS. THE STOCKADE. AGGY CUTS OFF AN INDIAN'S HEAD (DRESS.) SAVED BY THE BUCKSKIN LEAGUE. MADE FAST. LOG-ROLLING. EXPLOSION OF REDS. THE AGED PLAINSMAN BUTCHERED ON THE PLAINS. The agonizing heart drops tears of pity. Grief converted to anger. The heart petrified and turned to stone. THE OATH OF THE AVENGER. AT THE STAKE. THE DANCE OF DOOM. HOPE FLED. The Dark becomes Light. Sunshine through Clouds. RETRIBUTION, AND REALIZATION OF THE OATH OF THE BUCKSKIN LEAGUE.

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THE
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EVERY
WEDNESDAY
AND
SATURDAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER

FIFTH WEEK AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:
Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Emily Mestayer,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Eliza Weathersby,
Miss Kate Holland,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr McKee Rankin,
Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, AT 1:30,
FIFTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald.*

The Second Annual Grand Ball

IN AID OF THE

NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

Tickets to be obtained of the manager or at the following convenient places:
Mrs. C. K. GARRISON, No. 40 Park av.
Mrs. JAMES M. BLACK, No. 91 5th av.
Mrs. F. H. TOWS, Gilsey House.
Miss ALICE SANDFORD, No. 462 West 22d st.
Mrs. JOS. WORSTER, No. 115 East 30th st.
Mrs. B. H. VAN AUKEN, No. 421 5th av.
Mrs. AMOS TENNEY, No. 212 West 59th st.
Mrs. MARION SIMS, No. 267 Madison av.
Mr. L. M. BATES, No. 451 Broadway.
Mr. J. S. CASE, No. 91 Wall st.
Boxes of Mrs. JOHN McGINNIS, JR., No. 37 West 42d st.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL BALL
IN AID OF THE
NEW-YORK ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1874.

HONORARY MEMBERS:

Joseph J. Donohue, Patrick H. Jones,
Francis Curran, Bernard Casserly,
Matthew T. Brennan, Charles Donohue,
Francis Higgins, Edward J. Shandley,
James H. Coleman, John Flanagan,
Daniel E. Coyle, John Duane,
D. W. O'Halloran, John Hayes,
John J. Bradley, Thos. J. Cummins,
James Moore, Thos. J. Creamer,
Owen W. Brennan, John Byrnes,
James B. Nicholson, Thomas Murphy,
Henry Shields, John Mullaly,
Wm. Lalor, Edward L. Donnelly,
Thos. P. Wallace, Wm. Brennan,
Richard O'Gorman, James R. Floyd,
Joseph H. Hamilton, Augustin Daly.
John R. Brady,

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Jeremiah Quinlan, Mathew Leaty,
Wm. H. Shields, Frederick H. Gross,
Thomas J. O'Brien, Joseph M. Dunn,
Maurice J. Power, Daniel Whelan,
Dennis O'Donohue, Samuel O. A. Murphy,
Michael J. Cody, John M. Cooney,
Peter McQuade, Michael Roche,
Charles O'Conor, Stephen Farrelly,
James J. McCormick, John Burke,
Wm. J. Kane, Michael F. Wynne,
John Fox, John D. Crimmins,
P. Malone, Andrew J. White,
John T. McGowan, Thomas A. Ledwith,
Peter Trainor, Thomas S. Brennan,
Joseph J. Marrin, Daniel A. Moran.

JEREMIAH QUINLAN, President.
CHAS. O'CONOR, First Vice President.
WM. J. KANE, Second Vice President.
S. O. A. MURPHY, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN T. McGOWAN, Financial Secretary.
P. MALONE, Treasurer.

Boxes can be obtained of
J. QUINLAN, Nos. 136 and 138 William st.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CHARITY BALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1874.

COMMITTEE:

BENJ. PARR, No. 4 State st.
R. M. WEED, No. 184 Front st.
J. H. ISELIN, No. 339 Canal st.
H. S. STEELE, No. 106 Broadway.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, No. 76 Cedar st.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY DRESS BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY, JAN. 15.

Tickets and boxes at Rullman's, No. 114; P. Rontey's, No. 713; A. Flaurand's, No. 487 Broadway, (up stairs;) and Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, and No. 38 Clinton place.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES, NO. 82 5TH AV.—LE MENUET DE LA COUR.—Mr. DE GARMO announces as a novel and distinguishing feature of his system of instruction the revival of the courtly Minuet in a modified form, suitable to the usages of modern society. Parents justly complain that the virtual abrogation of dancing in its technical form and practice lessens the chances of their children's exemplifying the adage that "they move easiest who have learned to dance." The public at large complain also of the narrow limits within which fashionable dancing is at present reduced, being limited almost entirely to the monotonous practice of the waltz. Mr. De Garmo deems it desirable and expedient to revive, particularly for the benefit of young ladies and children, the Menuet de la Cour. This dance, replete with elegance, grace, and dignity, was invented in the ancient province of Poitou, France. It was first danced at Paris in 1653 by Louis XIV., who was passionately fond of the art. That stately monarch danced the Minuet to perfection. But it did not become general until 1710, when Marcel, the renowned master, was at the height of his fame. It was introduced into England in the eighteenth century, and was revived under the special auspices of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, for the *bal costume* given at Buckingham Palace, June 6, 1845. There is no reason why the grace and dignity, the continuous movement, the courtesy, the *pas grave*, the skillfully managed train, and even the silk stockings and low-heeled parlor pumps, traditionally associated with the Menuet de la Cour, should not ere long become the rage in the most fashionable circles of our own republican society. Mr. De Garmo would respectfully urge all persons intending to enter his classes to do so immediately, as the school will close early in April, when he will make a foreign tour, remaining absent until next October.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS' MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 10, AT 2,

THEODORE THOMAS'

LAST GRAND MATINEE,

when the programme will contain, in compliance with numerous requests,

RAFF'S NEW SYMPHONY CONCERT,

which was received with the greatest enthusiasm on its first production at the Second Symphony Concert.

ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA, can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.

FREE LECTURES.

ART OF SPEAKING FRENCH FLUENTLY.

23D ST. AND 6TH AV.

WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M.

Subject:

CULTIVATION OF THE EAR,

With Oral Practice on

FRENCH SOUNDS AND IDIOMS.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
(Next door to Delmonico's.)
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

THIS SELECT AND POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL is open DAY and EVENING for private and class instruction in all branches of music and foreign languages, by the most eminent Professors, at moderate prices.

Pupils may begin at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.

Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW MUSIC.—"WATCHING," BY MILLARD, A companion-piece to "Waiting," 50 cents; "Every Home Has Lost a Darling," Ernest Leslie, 40 cents; "Tribute Quickstep," Grafulla, 50 cents; "Twenty-second Regiment Reception Waltz," Daum, 50 cents; "Loved Ones Far Away," J. R. Thomas, 40 cents.

WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers,
No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

MISS CARRIE FORRESTER, PUBLIC reader and pupil of Mrs. Stirling, the celebrated English elocutionist, teaches elocution. For terms and references address No. 74 West 53d st.

LOST AND FOUND.

CHECK LOST.—A CERTIFIED CHECK, NO. 3,620, for $11,000, drawn by Russell Sage to the order of J. R. Lockwood, on the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, dated Jan. 2, 1874. This check is not indorsed, and payment is stopped, and therefore all persons are cautioned against negotiating this check.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING MONEY. Apply at CLARK & WELLER'S, corner of Broadway and 13th st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, NO. 93 Fulton st., near William—Parties requiring Blank-books are requested to call and examine our stock.

AMUSEMENTS.

514 BROADWAY, **THEATRE COMIQUE.**

Mr. JOSH HART.........Sole Proprietor

THE LADIES' FAVORITE RESORT.
THE SPECIALTY THEATRE OF THE WORLD.
WHY! is the Theatre Comique the
WHY! favorite resort for Families?
Because there is lots of Fun and

NO VULGARITY.

READ WHAT
The Sunday Times
And Messenger says:

We can assure the public that, from first to last, the patrons of the Theatre Comique will hear no word, and witness no gesture that prudery itself could term indelicate, coarse or vulgar.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1874,
One of the greatest
Bills of Attractions ever
Presented to the Patrons of the

THEATRE COMIQUE.

First appearance of the Master Banjoist of the World

Mr. Frank Converse.

MR. JAMES McKEE,
MISS JOSEPHINE WALBY,
MR. WM. NUNAN,
MISS ALICE BATEMAN,
MR. JAMES DALTON.
MR. FRED G. MAEDER,

In his New Sensational Drama,

THE SCALPERS;

OR,

LIFE ON THE PLAINS,

In which will be introduced a tribe of REAL

COMANCHE INDIANS,

10 IN NUMBER.

OUR ENTIRE COMPANY,

CONSISTING OF

100 STAR ARTISTS,

WHO PERFORM IN

50 DIFFERENT

ACTS, SKETCHES, SONG, DANCES, &C.,

CONCLUDING EVERY EVENING AND MATINEES, with Fred G. Maeder's new sensation drama entitled

THE SCALPERS;
OR,
LIFE ON THE PLAINS.

Read the cast of characters in the

OTHER COLUMN.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. EXTRA.

POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.
MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1874.

EVENING at 8. The great drama of the STREETS OF NEW-YORK, With full cast.

AFTERNOON at 2. The comedy of HUSBAND TO ORDER, and the new drama, THE GIANT OF THE CAVE.

Incidental to above, both AFTERNOON and EVENING, the renowned Ventriloquist, Mr. ALEX. DAVIS; the Queen of Songstresses, Miss JENNIE ENGEL; the Song and Dance Artist, Mr. JOHNNY PALMER.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

ELEVENTH WEEK OF MR. LESTER WALLACK IN THE COMEDY SERIES.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30

will be repeated Mr. Dion Boucicault's new legitimate comedy in five acts, entitled

A MAN OF HONOR.

All the principal members of the company.

Scenery and appointments entirely new.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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Opens at 7:15; curtain, 8. Brilliant hit. The incomparable Majilton-Raynors in GABRIEL GRUB, with varying and innumerable novelties and effects, and a host of SPECIALTY ARTISTS, every night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

YOU'RE WANTED.
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YOU'RE WANTED.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE VOKES,

VOKES, VOKES, VOKES, VOKES, VOKES,

in their celebrated vocal, musical, terpsichorean, unique, comical, eccentric specialty,

THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,

preceded by the nonsensical absurdity,

ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.....M. W. LEFFINGWELL.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL. WIENIAWSKI-MAUREL.

GRAND CLASSICAL AND POPULAR CONCERTS.

PROGRAMME FOR FIRST CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 6:

1. OCTETT, for four Violins, two Violas, and two Violoncellos.........Mendelssohn
MESSRS. WIENIAWSKI, BRANDT, SCHUESSEL, HEMMANN, MATSKA, SCHWARTZ, BERGNER, AND HOCH.
2. ARIA, "Maria di Rudenz".........Donizetti
VICTOR MAUREL.
3 ADAGIO and FUGUE, Violin Solo.........J. S. Bach
H. WIENIAWSKI.
4. a, MELODIE, "Le Soir".........Gounod
b, SERENADE, "Don Giovanni".........Mozart
VICTOR MAUREL.
INTERMISSION.
5. ARIA, "Non piu mesta," Cenerentola.........Rossini
MISS JENNY BULL.
6. ANDANTE CON VARIAZIONI.........L. Spohr
From the double Quartet in E Minor.
MESSRS. WIENIAWSKI, BRANDT, SCHUESSEL, HEMMANN, MATSKA, SCHWARTZ, BERGNER AND HOCH.
7. GRAND ARIA DI BRAVURA of Mahomet, from Siege of Corinth.........Rossini
VICTOR MAUREL.
8. VIOLIN SOLO, Fantasia, "Di tanti palpiti"..Paganini
H. WIENIAWSKI.
9. DUO, "La Favorita".........Donizetti
MISS JENNY BULL AND VICTOR MAUREL.
M. LEON REMBIELINSKI.........ACCOMPANIST

Grand Matinée WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, at 2, when Miss IDA ROSBURGH will make her appearance. Tickets, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Seats for sale at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

ROBINSON HALL,

16th street, 3d door West of Broadway.

For four days only.

"THE PICCANINNIES,"
From London.

Two Grand Performances each day. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7; THURSDAY, Jan. 8; FRIDAY, Jan. 9; SATURDAY, Jan. 10, AFTERNOON at 3; EVENINGS at 8.

FIRST APPEARANCE in this City, in their entirely NEW and NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT. They are a Troupe of little people, varying in height from THIRTY to FORTY-FIVE INCHES.

VOCAL MUSIC, INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, MIRTH, DANCING, AND BURLESQUE OPERA, by a host of the SMALLEST ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.

The Matinées are given for the convenience of ladies and children who are unable to attend in the evening.

Admission 50 cents. Children half-price. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Box-office open from 9 A. M.

RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, Manager,
Late of Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London.

ALL WHO INTEND VISITING FRANCE should attend Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S

FREE LECTURES ON FRENCH,

WEDNESDAY, AT 11 A. M., 3 P. M., AND 8 P. M., at his rooms, corner of 23d st. and 6th av. Simply mastering a few practical idioms indispensable in traveling and daily intercourse will prove the means of trebling their enjoyment, while materially reducing their expenses.

THE PILGRIM—FREE.

SUNDAY NIGHT, LIBERAL COLLECTION EXPECTED.

Children charged 15 cents.

EVERY NIGHT at 8, and SATURDAY at 2:30 P. M.

Gallery, 25 cents; parquet, 50 cents; balcony, $1.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 5 WEST 14TH ST.—Mme. GAZZANIGA and Signor ALBITES, instructors in all branches of singing. New quarters and commencement of the vocal reading classes, after a new and rapid method, by Prof. CONTERNO, at moderate terms.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. R. A. PROCTOR, F. R. S., will give his course of six lectures on Astronomy, in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, on the evenings of Jan. 9, 12, 13, 16, 23, and Feb. 11.

Course ticket, with reserved seat, $3.

For sale at the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Montague st., opposite Academy of Music.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, [illegible] $1; filled, $1; [illegible] No. 309 [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

THE CONDITION OF THE HOUSE OF DETENTION AND THE CITY PRISON—BRENNAN'S FRAUDULENT BILL.

Recorder Hackett sat in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to discharge the Grand Jury and close the December Term. The Grand Jury handed in a number of indictments and the Secretary announced that they offered a presentment which he would read in open court, so that the utmost publicity might be given to its contents. The following is the presentment:

To Hon. John K. Hackett, Recorder:

The Grand Jury having visited the Bellevue Hospital, the County Jail, the House of Detention, the City Prison, and the Police Head-quarters, beg leave to submit a report as follows:

The Bellevue Hospital, under charge of Warden Brennan, was found in excellent condition, cleanly throughout, and the inmates apparently well cared for.

In the House of Detention there was a general cleanliness, but the ventilation of several of the dormitories was very defective. In one of them the atmosphere was so very impure, owing, as it is understood, to the imperfect condition of the waste pipes and traps, that it was by us considered utterly unfit for the habitation of any human being. We think the least the City should do for the poor creatures who are held in captivity as witnesses, would be to make them comfortable. In this building was observed two young girls (one a foreign subject) who have been held in custody as witnesses in homicide cases for upward of six months. The jury consider it not only a hardship but a great wrong, and an infringement of individual rights to keep the innocent in custody for so long a period, notwithstanding it may be for a public benefit.

It must not only have a demoralizing effect upon the young when so confined, but it leads to habits of idleness, and it might lead to vice also, from associating, necessarily, with the many of the lower classes, who are also confined there as witnesses. The inmates are obliged to perform all the menial services appertaining to their dormitories. We consider that witnesses detained in the City's interest should not be subjected to these duties.

In the County Jail, Ludlow street, it was found generally cleanly, but several of the cells were in a filthy condition.

The City Prison, under the charge of Warden Johnson, considering the character of its ever-changing and degraded inmates, we found in good, cleanly condition; but for want of room many of the cells were overcrowded, there being two or three prisoners in many of them.

The Grand Inquest, in view of the great expense that will be incurred in the purchase of ground and in the destruction and erection of buildings under the "Act" for a new City Prison, venture the opinion that no more healthy site can be found than the present block of the City Prison, and none more convenient to the Courts, &c., with ample ground, and would recommend the erection of additional cell buildings on the line of Elm or the side streets, which would leave ample yard room, and by the proper permanent improvement of the sewerage and waste pipes to the present buildings, with proper traps to prevent the effluvia from arising into the buildings, and to prevent the same from becoming clogged up.

We would, therefore, most respectfully recommend to the Common Council the passage of an "ordinance" asking the Legislature for a repeal of the aforesaid act authorizing the acquiring of ground for a new City Prison.

D. B. TURNER,
Foreman.

And this Grand Jury, for want of time to fully investigate the following subject, would respectfully beg leave to offer the following presentment:

The Grand Inquest have had under consideration the bills of the Sheriff against the County for supplies furnished to the County Jail from the 1st of January, 1872, to the 1st of November, 1872, inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to $38,457 34, and with a view of investigating the correctness of the same have called upon Warden Tracy, directed through the District Attorney's office, for the average number of prisoners confined therein, for the period of these bills, and the average daily number of United States prisoners confined therein for the same time, and the amount received from the United States for their support, which information has not been furnished. It appears that there is no check whatever upon the Sheriff or his Warden in the purchase of such supplies, and that the general bills of the Warden for monthly supplies are attested and sworn to by him as correct, that the services have been performed by due authority, and that the prices are just and reasonable. The Sheriff also certifies that the goods have been received for the use of the jail, that the services were performed, and that the prices were just and reasonable. And the certificate of the Board of Supervisors declares the bills to be audited and allowed, and directs the Controller to pay the same. Section 2, chapter 420, laws of 1847, reads as follows:

"No account shall be audited by any Board of Town Auditors, Supervisors, or Superintendents of the Poor for any services or disbursements, unless such account shall be made out on items, &c."

Accompanying the bills herein referred to, there are no receipts or vouchers, and many of the articles are so named that no auditing of the same could be had, as the prices were stated simply in gross, without items, quantity, or price per gallon, pound or gross. Therefore, in the absence of such items, bills, or vouchers, and the absence of weight or quantity of many of the goods, was not such auditing fraudulent, willful, and corrupt? And where no competition is had, as in the case of furnishing the supplies, the Grand Jury have taken (as they believe) competent testimony that the prices charged in these bills were seventy-five per cent. above current rates, and if the daily average number of prisoners had been furnished this body, as required, we should have been able to ascertain the cost per day for the support of each.

In conclusion, the Grand Inquest would recommend to the Board of Supervisors the contract system for the furnishing and preparing of all supplies, and the household regulations of said County Jail.

By order of the Grand Jury.
D. B. TURNER, Foreman.
DEC. 31, 1873.

The document was ordered to be placed on file. The Recorder, addressing the Grand Jury, said, that before separating, he should compliment them on the care and attention shown by them during the term in the discharge of their duties. The labor performed by them during the past months was unprecedented. They were now discharged with the thanks of the court.

The Grand Jury had found 225 indictments during the term. The amount of business transacted in court by Assistant District Attorney Russell during the month just closed was very large. The cases disposed of were as follows: Convicted by verdict, 41; by confession, 109; acquitted, 26; discharged, 60: total, 236. Sentenced to State Prison, 77 males and 6 females; to Penitentiary, 45 males and 3 females; to House of Refuge, 12 boys; total, 143.

WALL STREET INTERESTS.

The Wall street markets were very strong yesterday, every stock upon the list participating in the advance. The upward movement was, of course, brought about by extensive buying on the part of the people who received interest and dividends on Friday and Saturday. The changes of the new year are very numerous in business firms, many partnerships expiring by limitation. Money is coming out of the Treasury, and the banks are canceling their loan certificates and gaining in the reserve. Proposals were opened during the day at the offices of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for $3,000,000 in the first mortgage bonds of the company. The bonds are to be issued in the form of coupon bonds of $1,000 each, or of registered bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The mortgage by which they are secured is a first lien upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the company. The awards will be made next week and the bonds will be ready for delivery on Jan. 10.

THE GRAMERCY BOAT CLUB.

The members comprising the Gramercy Boat Club held a special meeting at Casey's, corner of Eighteenth street and Third avenue, on Friday evening, for the purpose of presenting the prizes won in the November regatta to the successful competitors. The contest on that occasion was for the single-scull championship of the club, the guerdon being a magnificent champion belt, with twelve solid silver shields, each shield to be engraved with the name of the annual winner. The belt cost $150, and was given by Mr. Charles B. Zachman, formerly Captain of the club. The winner of the most championship races in twelve years will be the permanent holder of the belt, but as that arrangement would certainly deprive some of the winners of any personal record of their championship, the club decided to present the annual winner with a badge, appropriately engraved, as their own personal property. That given this year is a handsome gold badge, blue enameled, valued at $50. The champion of this year, and the first of the club, is Mr. George H. Pierce. The belt was presented by Mr. Charles A. Peverelley, and the badge by the President of the club, Mr. E. B. Atkinson. The club, although organized but four years, has ninety active members, twenty-five barges, gigs and shells, and the only two-story boat-house on the Harlem River.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The Police arrests during the past week numbered 2,141....There were reported during the past week 548 deaths, 448 births, and 149 marriages, showing an increase of seventy-six deaths, sixty-five births, and twenty-one marriages, as compared with the figures of the preceding week....Fire Marshal Sheldon reports eighteen fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of $52,880; insurance, $171,700.

A MAN DANGEROUSLY BEATEN.

On New-Year's night Patrick Carroll, a laborer, residing at No. 742 East Ninth street, was assaulted by a number of ruffians, who knocked him down and beat and kicked him until he became insensible. The gang then fled and made their escape, leaving their victim lying unconscious in the hallway, where he was soon after found by Patrolman Farrell, of the Eleventh Precinct, and removed to Bellevue Hospital. He soon regained consciousness, and, from information obtained from Carroll, Officer Farrell yesterday arrested Frederick Gamble on suspicion of having been concerned in the assault. Gamble was taken to the hospital, and, being fully identified, was locked up to await the result of Carroll's injuries, which are believed to be of a very dangerous nature.

REMOVAL OF STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

Another effectual raid was made yesterday on the stands and stalls surrounding Washington Market, at the instance of Mr. Ebenezer Schafer, Superintendent of Street Incumbrances, assisted by a large force of Police. For years, as is well known, these stands have been the fruitful source of sickness and disease, and a constant offense to the eyes of all respectable citizens. During the Ring régime, their owners enjoyed complete immunity, as the result of local political influence, and it was only last Summer that the first attempt was made to destroy them altogether. That movement was instigated by the Board of Health, and notwithstanding great resistance, was successful, at least for the time being. The stands were entirely swept away, but since then, by a gradual process, they began to make their appearance, and until yesterday were as much an eye-sore to the general public as they ever were. Latterly the subject was again brought to attention, and repeated notifications were sent directing their removal, or that they would be pulled down. The warnings were disregarded, or treated with contemptuous indifference, and the owners of the stalls asserted that for the future they would be free to run them as long as they pleased. Yesterday morning Mr. Schafer informed Police Captain Williamson, of the Third Precinct, that the stands would be torn down, and that a force of Police would be required to assist in the operations. At 1 o'clock it was determined to begin, but previously, as a matter of courtesy, and to avoid any possible misunderstanding with the owners of the stalls, Capt. Williamson proceeded round the market and stated that they would be torn down in twenty minutes. The information was considered as illusive, and the Captain was received with such expressions as "all right, Bob," "hadn't you better commence now?" and "pulling down is all stuff," &c. Their astonishment was great, therefore, when, at 1 o'clock precisely, Superintendent Schafer, with several workmen and carts and a section of Police, numbering twelve men, under Capt. Williamson and Sergt. Lonsdale, arrived in Vesey street. There was no expectation that any disturbance would take place, but as a matter of prudence and to facilitate the operations, it was deemed best to have the force present. Work was commenced immediately on the stands at the corner of Church and Vesey streets, and the news at once ran all over the market. Within a few minutes a large crowd collected round the workmen, and several disagreeable mutterings and profanities were heard. The Police forced the crowd back, and one by one the stalls began to disappear. It was somewhat singular that though their owners knew that pulling them down was inevitable, they showed no disposition to remove what the stalls contained until the workmen actually arrived at their several stands, and a slight show of force had to be made. A few bellicose female heavy weights strenuously objected with many oaths and curses, but their protestations were laughingly unheeded, and the work progressed. One by one the stalls in Vesey street, from Church to West, were removed, and a few were pulled down in Washington street. No special incident occurred during the day, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the work was discontinued. The stands were removed away in trucks, and that part of the City presented a more cheerful appearance than it has for months. The greatest objection made to yesterday's raid was that it was Saturday, and the action of the authorities destroyed the business of the day. Later in the afternoon some women replaced stands for the sale of poultry in Vesey street, but Capt. Williamson gave special orders for their removal, and policemen were detailed to prevent its repetition. The remainder of the stalls which were not touched will be torn down to-morrow.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

A good deal of excitement has been occasioned in Brooklyn, among local politicians, by the action of some of the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen. As reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, the Democratic members held a caucus on Friday night for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President of the board. Three of the Democratic members, Messrs. Dobbins, Donovan, and O'Connell, refused to attend the caucus. This action had the effect of preventing the Democrats from making up their "slate," and, after much ineffectual wrangling, the caucus adjourned to meet yesterday afternoon. At the adjourned meeting, Alderman Dobbins came in, but Messrs. Donovan and O'Connell still refused to attend. After a lengthened session, Jacob I. Bergen was nominated for President of the board, and Wm. G. Bishop for City Clerk. Mr. Bergen was not a member of the Common Council last year, but, although he has served five terms as President of the Board of Aldermen, he has never shown any special ability to fill the office. He is deficient in the rules of debate and parliamentary usage, but has the reputation of being a shrewd politician. The Democrats, however, although having a majority in the board, have not many to select from. There are certainly not more than three Democratic members who would be at all fitted to fill the position. If Messrs. Donovan and O'Connell refuse to vote with their party, the Republican candidate will be elected.

The Republican members of the Board met in caucus at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets, yesterday afternoon, and nominated Alderman Richardson for President of the board during the present year, and Ex Alderman John Taylor for City Clerk. The nomination was unanimous. Mr. Richardson is a very wealthy man, and one of the most prominent members of the Republican Party in Kings County. He is a fine public speaker, and his superior knowledge of parliamentary law is conceded by all parties. In appearance, Mr. Richardson is a large, imposing-looking man, with perfectly white hair and beard, and that clear healthy complexion which tells in age of an abstemious life. From the present aspect of affairs, it is quite likely the Republicans will elect their candidate, as Mr. Bergen is only a compromise candidate at best, and has not the sympathy of the majority of his own party.

THE NEW CITY PRISON PROJECT.

The Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform met at No. 200 East Eighteenth street last night, Elial Hall, the Vice President, occupied the chair; and the Committee on the City Prison presented a report, stating the hearing in the matter of the projected new City Prison, commenced before Judge Ingraham, was adjourned until February. On motion of Mr. Haight, the committee was directed to draft a suitable bill for the repeal of the law providing for a commission for the building of a new City Prison, and place the bill in the hands of a member of the Legislature for presentation.

A resolution was passed calling upon the Legislature to repeal the obnoxious law.

Mr. Jenny called the attention of the council to the fact that the Grand Jury in a presentment read in court yesterday, had declared that a no more healthy site could be found for a City Prison than its present locality, and they advocate the erection of additional cells on the line of Elm street, the improvement of the sewerage of the prison, and they recommend the passage of a law repealing the new City Prison act.

A petition to be presented to the Supervisors on the subject was introduced, embracing a protest against the taking by the City of the blocks of land bounded by Canal, Elizabeth, Bayard, and Mott streets, as a site for a new City Prison, for the reason that the ground will cost about $800,000, and the erection of a prison thereon about $5,000,000. It is argued that the Tombs Prison is well situated as regards its proximity to the City Hall and Court-house. Competent builders have been consulted, who will contract to put the present City Prison in excellent condition, improve the drainage, and provide for court-rooms and cells for 1,000 prisoners, at a cost not exceeding $250,000, thereby saving the tax-burdened City some $6,000,000. This sum may be considered a low estimate, if the Court-house in the City Hall Park may be cited as an example, inasmuch as the Commissioners are invested with full and unrestricted power.

FOREIGN MAILS.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., the mail for Liverpool, by the steamer Wisconsin, will close at 5:30 A. M. There will be no supplemental mail. On Wednesday the mail for Europe, via Queenstown, will be taken by the steamer Calabria. It closes at 2 P. M. Supplemental mail closes at 3:15 P. M. On Thursday the European mail, to be taken by the steamer Cimbria, will close at 11:30, and the supplemental mail at 1:15 P. M. The Saturday mail for Great Britain and Ireland will be taken by the Oceanic. Mail closes at 7:30 A. M. The mail for Europe will be taken by the steamer Weser on the same date, and will close at 12 noon. Supplemental mail closes at 1:30 P. M.

THE KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following wills were proven and letters of administration and guardianship granted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week:

Jane Newman, of the town of Gravesend; Francis A. McCuddin, John W. Inness, Lydia Allen, and Kilum Fulton, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following deceased persons, viz.: Thomas Rice, of the town of Gravesend; Isabella Studam, formerly Isabella Hodge; Morgan Burns, Wilhelmina Knortzsch, Fanchen Sussman, Robert McElroy, Mary Ann Sparron, formerly Mary Ann Carren, and Ephraim Pollock, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the personal estate of Menka Serhoff to Johanna Fiest, her mother; of Sarah E. Strang, William H. Strang, and Catharine A. Strang to Sarah Jane Strang, their mother; of Harriet E. Downs to Charles B. Holden; of Elizabetha Merkel, Mary Merkel, Frederica Merkel, Philip Merkel, and Pauline Merkel to Fredericka Diedrich, their mother, all of the City of Brooklyn.

HOW REGISTERED LETTERS ARE RIFLED.

A short time since a gentleman doing business in the lower part of the City was called upon by the letter-carrier, who delivered to him a registered letter, taking his receipt for the same in the book with which every carrier is provided for that purpose, and in which is entered the number, postmark, and address of each registered letter intrusted to the carrier for delivery. A glance at the postmark satisfied the recipient of the letter that it was from Mr. A. Sharp, a gentleman, who, for a long time had been indebted to him in the sum of $35, but to whom he had so often and so vainly applied for a settlement of the account that he had finally given it up as a bad debt, and entered the sum in his book on the "wrong side" of his profit and loss account. As may be imagined, his surprise was at least equal to his gratification at the receipt of such a providential windfall, and his views of the inherent depravity of human nature began to modify themselves, until he opened his letter. All that met his view, as he unfolded the welcome epistle, however, was the aggravating spectacle of three small fragments of greenbacks secured to the fly-leaf of the letter, the remainder having evidently been torn off by the ruthless fingers of some pilfering scoundrel in the Post Office through whose hands the missive had passed.

The disappointed and exasperated creditor soon found himself in the presence of Postmaster James, to whom he unfolded the story of his wrongs. As soon as a clear understanding of the facts had been arrived at by the Postmaster, he saw that it was a case for the exercise of detective ingenuity, and the complainant was introduced to the Special Agent of the Post Office Department, whose province it is to investigate such matters, and then the tale was told again. At its conclusion, the agent, after asking a few questions, requested that the letter, with its contents, might be left in his possession, promising a thorough investigation and a report within a few days.

Scarcely had the door closed behind the angry gentleman before the *disjecta membra* of the mutilated greenbacks were under a magnifying glass, and being carefully scrutinized by the agent. Then the letter was carefully perused, and each word duly noted, in particular the postscript, which read as follows: "I register this letter, and will be glad to be informed if you get the money all right." For a while the official pondered the matter, apparently in deep thought, and then, noting the name of the village, State, &c., from whence the letter had come, was soon consulting a business directory to find the name of the principal store-keeper of the place, to whom he wrote, "confidentially," as follows:

DEAR SIR: A matter has been placed in my hands for official investigation, and as you, in common with all good citizens, are interested in maintaining the integrity of the mails, I confidently rely on your affording me the assistance I am about to ask. A letter posted at your village has (apparently) been rifled of its contents, viz.: $35, consisting of one $20, one $10, and one $5 greenback, a fragment of each note having been left in the letter, being held there by a pin, with which the writer of the letter had secured them to the fly-leaf. Will you be good enough to examine carefully all the notes of the above denominations which have been lately, or may within a few days be, received by you in the course of trade, and notify me if among them you find any from which these fragments have been torn, and also give me the name of the person from whom such notes were received? Yours truly, ———,
Special Agent Post Office Department.

Two or three days passed by without tidings of the detection of the audacious official who had robbed him reaching the ears of the anxious loser, though he failed not to make daily calls at the Post Office to ascertain what progress was being made to that end. At last, however, his suspense was ended, as on calling one morning the agent met his inquiries with the pleasing announcement that he had at last caught the rogue.

"You don't say so!" exclaimed the gratified creditor; "Who was it; the Postmaster at X—?"

"No."

"Then it must have been his clerk?"

"No."

"The mail agent on the cars?"

"No."

"A clerk at this office?"

"No."

"What! was it our carrier?"

"No."

"Who the d— was it, then?"

"Perhaps you will guess after reading this," said the agent, handing him the following letter from the store-keeper at X—, to whom he had written:

DEAR SIR: The same day I got your letter, Mr. A. Sharp, of this village, paid me the $20 note from which the piece you sent me was taken. I haven't seen any of the others. Yours truly, J— B—.

The perusal of this brief but significant epistle produced a marked effect on the countenance of its reader. A look of blank amazement was succeeded by a smile, as the full consciousness of the "sell" which had been attempted burst upon him. This was followed by a prolonged whistle, and then, turning to the agent, who pretended to be busy with some official papers, he remarked:

"Mr. ———, do you ever drink anything?"

"Not in the morning, Sir," gravely replied the agent.

"Good morning."

"Good morning." And the interview was at an end.

This is the way that ninety-nine cases of "rifled letters" in the Post Office terminate.

AN IMPORTANT DIVORCE CASE.

The case of Sarah B. Hunt against William H. Hunt for divorce, which was noticed in THE TIMES some time since, when before the court on the question of alimony, has now been reached for trial in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Davis. The social position of the parties to the suit has made it the subject of considerable interest to their friends, the defendant being an eminent member of the Bar of Louisiana, and plaintiff a daughter of the late Jacob Barker. The facts as disclosed in the action are briefly as follows: The parties were married in 1866, but after about two years' cohabitation, owing to uncongeniality of temperament, a separation ensued, the lady going to Europe. At the expiration of about a year, she wrote to defendant proposing to return, but was answered that she could not return to his house, and that with the expiration of the letter of credit she then held, her allowance would cease. Under the code of Louisiana, as it then stood, a divorce could not be obtained; but in 1870 an act was passed which included a case involving the state of facts existing between the parties, and under it a decree was obtained. About a year subsequent to such divorce, defendant again married, and subsequent to such marriage plaintiff commenced the present action, alleging adultery between the defendant and his present wife. This allegation of adultery is sought to be maintained on the theory that the decree of divorce entered in the court of Louisiana between defendant and his former wife, the plaintiff in this suit, was invalid; that plaintiff, although having knowledge of the suit against her being in progress, did not have legal notice thereof; that the law under which it was granted was in its provisions, as to this case, *ex post facto*, and, therefore, inoperative; that even if valid, it was, in fact, repealed by implication before the final decree under it was entered, and that the Judge entering the decree was without jurisdiction. The cause has been argued at great length by Ex-Judge Porter on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. E. N. Stoughton on behalf of defendant, the former contending in favor of the preceding points, while the latter insists that not only were the proceedings in the court of Louisiana regular, but that a court in this State is without jurisdiction to review its decision. The case is yet undecided.

THE ADMIRALTY BAR AND JUDGE DONOHUE.

Hon. Charles Donohue, to whom was tendered a public dinner by the members of the Admiralty Bar in honor of his elevation to the Bench of the Supreme Court, has, to the regret of all his friends, declined the proffered courtesy. The following is the correspondence upon the subject:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Congratulating you on your elevation to the Bench of the Supreme Court of your native State, the undersigned desire an opportunity to give you a social farewell on your leaving the Admiralty Bar, where we have known you so long and so well as a distinguished Admiralty lawyer. Will you, therefore, give us the pleasure of your company at dinner?

We are, with great respect, your brethren and friends,
(Signed,)
E. C. BENEDICT,
E. H. BOWEN,
B. D. SILLIMAN,
JOHN A. OSBORN,
W. R. BEEBE,
and forty-three others.

To Hon. CHARLES DONOHUE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind congratulation and expression of regard has been duly received, and is far more gratifying to me than the fact of the election to the high position the people have given me. To feel, after so long an acquaintance at the Bar, that our intercourse has been productive of so gratifying a result to me as the kind feelings your letter expresses, is something I may well feel proud of. I can freely say that the feelings you so kindly express are reciprocated. It would have given me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation, but the pressure in attempting to close up my professional engagements has prevented it, and all I can do is to tender to each of you, gentlemen, my kindest wishes for yourselves and my regret at being unable to meet you as you desire.

I am, with great respect, your brother and friend,
(Signed,) CHAS. DONOHUE.
To E. C. BENEDICT, E. N. OWEN, Esq., B. D. SILLIMAN, Esq., and others.

A YOUTHFUL DRUNKARD.

On the evening of New-Year's Day, the Police of the Fifth Brooklyn Precinct found a lad about fourteen years of age lying helplessly drunk in the street. His clothing was soiled and torn, and his features bloated like those of an habitual drunkard. When taken to the station-house, his name was ascertained to be William Kane. The following day Kane was brought before Justice Morse, but on application of his mother was allowed to depart with a severe reprimand. On the evening of the same day the unfortunate child procured some more whisky, and again becoming intoxicated went to his mother's house and behaved in so violent a manner that she was obliged to call in the assistance of the Police. Young Kane was brought before Justice Morse yesterday for the second time, and sentenced to one year in the House of Refuge. Efforts are being made to discover the persons who sold the child the intoxicating drinks.

THE NEW COAL COMBINATION.

The preparations which have been in progress for some time with the view of combining the interests of three of the largest coal companies in the country, namely the Honeybrooke Coal Company, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, have naturally enough led to apprehension in many quarters that an extensive monopoly would be attempted. These fears are, of course, considerably enhanced by the fact that the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one of the lines of transportation from the coal-fields, is exceedingly friendly to the project and has a large stock interest in the new combination. It has not been definitely settled what name this combination will take, but the probabilities are that it will be called "The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company." The combining companies deny any attempt at monopoly, but claim rather that their union will have the effect of reducing the price of coal and keeping it at a uniform rate. The way the matter stands they say is this: The Honeybrooke Coal Company has leased the mines of the Lehigh Company, and these companies will be joined by the Wilkesbarre, under probably the trading title above mentioned. The capital of the new company will be $10,000,000. The President of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is a director of the Honeybrooke Coal Company, and Mr. Charles Parish is the president of both the Wilkesbarre and Honeybrooke Companies.

The apprehensions of a miners' strike in Pennsylvania still continue, although they do not appear to have any reference to this combination. At the meeting lately held in Philadelphia, the members of the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association were reported to be harmonious. The object of the meeting was to arrange a "basis" for 1874, but the main point, that of deciding upon the scale of prices which the miners and laborers are to receive was not determined upon. Consequently it is feared that there will be some difficulty in arranging matters satisfactorily. Many prominent coal operators are of opinion that unless the proposed reduction of ten or fifteen per cent. is not abandoned, there is every probability of a strike. Others, however, hold that the miners, understanding the financial difficulties of the operators, will be willing to accede to the proposed reduction. There are no less then 50,000 persons interested either directly or indirectly in the arrangement of this basis question. Of the 200 colliers in the middle coal fields, about one-third are now employed. The basis of 1873 will be continued until next Thursday, when another meeting of the Anthracite Board of Trade, and the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association will be held. It is confidently asserted that should the union determine upon a strike, the miners will be able to "stand out" for an indefinite period, as the organization is well supplied with money. As there is, however, a vast amount of coal at present on the market, it is not thought that a strike of an ordinary character would much affect the trade, unless speculators were to seize on the opportunity to force prices, as was done during the memorable long strike.

COOPER INSTITUTE FREE LECTURES.

Prof. Morse delivered one of the series of free lectures, and the second of his own course, last evening in the hall of the Cooper Institute. There was a very large attendance. In his first discourse, delivered on the preceding Saturday evening, he referred to the lowest forms of animal life, as exemplified in the jelly-fish, &c., and last evening he dealt with the next grade of animal life, as exhibited in mollusks. The lecture was exceedingly interesting, and was rendered especially agreeable and intelligible by some excellent illustrative sketches, which were executed by the lecturer on a black-board with great rapidity and skill. He first explained the organization of the oyster, the clam, and the ordinary fresh-water mussel. He controverted what, he said, was the common impression that these soft, pulpy masses had no distinct organism. When they came to be dissected they were found to possess certain organs performing distinct and definite functions. They could, for instance, see the heart of an oyster, and if one's fingers were delicate enough its very pulsations might be felt and counted. A good, large oyster, he said, would have a heart as big as a pea. An oyster had also a mouth, although it had no head. The mouth was, however, unarmed or without teeth, but, at the same time, the oyster took in its food by means of the action of innumerable little membranes. The eggs of the oyster amounted to some two or three millions, so that there was but little danger to be apprehended of the supply failing, if it were not for the wasteful system of gathering them which is sometimes resorted to. In this country, for instance, the system of raking them from the rocks destroyed thousands of young oysters. Only the large oysters were kept, and the young ones which were raked from the rocks with them were thrown back into the water, but instead of growing, they all, or nearly all, perished. The lecturer described the growth of the fresh-water mussel, and also the manner in which the pearl is formed in that mollusk and in the oyster. He said it came of some parasitic insect penetrating the shell, and establishing itself between the shell and the membrane or lining, or of some irritating substance getting into that position. The irritation thus produced caused an accumulation of the secretion of the membrane, and these secretions formed the pearl, which, it would be observed, was always of the same hue as the lining of the shell. This process of formation had been known for a long time to the Chinese, who were in the habit of introducing foreign matter between the shell and membrane of the fresh-water mussel with the view of procuring pearls. He next passed to consider the organism of the snail, the eggs of which he described as of such great vitality that if they were baked in a furnace, or frozen in a block of ice, or dried so that they would crumble beneath the pressure of the fingers, and were left by for several years, yet they would afterward develop, or at least a great portion of them, on being submitted to moisture. He lastly described the cuttle-fish, which belonged to the highest class of mollusks. It was the same as the devil-fish of Hugo, who, he said, had made seventeen distinct blunders in describing it, each as great as if an eel were to be described as possessing a trunk and tusks like an elephant. "Insects" will be the subject of Prof. Morse's next lecture.

ELECTION IN GENET'S DISTRICT.

Since Gov. Dix issued his proclamation ordering a special election in the Twenty-first Assembly District for a member of Assembly, in place of the fugitive Harry Genet, Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck has been very busy making preparations for the coming election, and yesterday issued the following notice to the Inspectors of Election who acted as such in the district at the last election:

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
BUREAU OF ELECTIONS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

SIR: There will be a revision of registration on Jan. 9 and 10, 1874, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 9 o'clock P. M., and an election on Jan. 20, 1874, between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., in and for the Twenty-first Assembly District.

It will be assumed that Inspectors of Election will attend on the above days, and Poll Clerks on election day, unless specially notified to the contrary from this bureau.

Should you be unable to perform the duties of your office, please send me your resignation on or before Jan. 6, 1874, to enable me to have another person appointed in your stead.

Respectfully,
D. B. HASBROUCK,
Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

A special meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was held yesterday. All the members of the board, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, President Vance, and Commissioner Wheeler, were present. The Controller offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, authorizing the issue of $100,000 assessment fund bonds. A communication was received from the Department of Parks asking for an appropriation of $83,906 54 for surveying and making various improvements in the annexed portions of Westchester County. It was placed on file. Commissioner Hatch, of the Fire Department, presented the form of an advertisement for the building of the proposed chemical fire-engines for the department, and the matter was laid over until the next session. The board then adjourned.

BURGLARY IN THIRD AVENUE.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning last a gang of unknown burglars visited the gentlemen's furnishing store of John Belloni, No. 1,024 Third avenue, and succeeded in carrying off nearly $3,000 worth of goods. The burglars entered the hallway adjoining the store, and forced open the side door leading from the hallway, which gave them access to the store. They selected about thirty dozen fine shirts, and secured the entire stock of kid gloves, neck-scarfs, &c., with which they escaped. The Police have thus far failed to discover any trace of the thieves or the stolen property.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

During the past week 6,893 vagrants were accommodated with lodgings in the Police stations in this City, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Saturday, Dec. 27	742	245	987
Sunday, Dec. 28	763	223	986
Monday, Dec. 29	827	263	1,090
Tuesday, Dec. 30	843	256	1,099
Wednesday, Dec. 31	729	213	942
Thursday, Jan. 1	663	173	836
Friday, Jan. 2	764	189	953
Total	5,331	1,562	6,893

The total number of lodgers during the preceding week was 7,352, showing a decrease of 459.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There were no removals from the Tombs to Sing Sing yesterday.

The Gas Commission met yesterday, but no contracts were awarded.

Marshal Conklin issued 110 licenses and received $278 last week.

August Belmont has entered a Kentucky and Lexington colt for the Grand Prix of 1875.

A kerosene lamp exploded yesterday morning at Steinway Hall, but no damage was sustained.

Miss Laura S. Webb will lecture at Steinway Hall on Monday evening, on "The Power of the Press."

Last week five conductors were discharged from the New-York Central Railroad, and more removals are to take place this week.

The contractor for the *City Record* recently threatened to discontinue the paper if his claim was not satisfied. He was subsequently paid.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, James McBride pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Another meeting of the Supervisors' Committee, appointed to investigate the Centre Market contracts, was held yesterday, but no new facts were elicited.

Henry Ford, a well-known thief, was held for trial yesterday for stealing five sovereigns from Mary Macdonald, who was about taking passage for Scotland.

Joseph Brennan, aged sixteen, of No. 330 First avenue, accidentally fell down the hatchway of premises No. 44 White street, and was dangerously injured.

The committee of the depositors of the Ocean National Bank will make a final report at a meeting at the First District Court, City Hall Park, at 2 P. M. on Tuesday.

A solemn high requiem mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning for the repose of the late Archbishop Hughes and the deceased prelates of the diocese.

Mr. J. H. Sparks, who has been general agent for the White Star line in the United States since its organization, has resigned his position, and sailed for England yesterday by the Baltic.

The Police Commissioners have under contemplation the selection of a new shield for the Police force. Commissioner Duryea has been intrusted with the selection of the new design.

One of the two checks of Mr. Russell Sage on the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, reported lost in THE TIMES of Friday last, has been found. It is numbered 3,619, and is for $10,900.

Caleb Gunnion, the alleged accomplice of John T. Irving, the self-confessed Nathan murderer, who has been confined at Police Head-quarters since Nov. 21, was released on New-Year's Day.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler will read a paper on "The Early Colleges and College Builders of America," before the Long Island Historical Society on Tuesday, at the hall of the Parker Institute.

Prof. Etienne Lambert will give three free lectures on "The Art of Speaking French Fluently," at his rooms, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, next Wednesday—morning, afternoon, and evening.

The number of letters carried by the steam-ships Baltic and Rhein, yesterday, was 45,205, contained in 44 letter-bags and 73 paper-bags. The Baltic carried 22,115 in 69 bags, and the Rhein 23,090 in 48 bags.

J. R. Vankleck, M. D., writes, denying that Charles F. Burke, of No. 69 East Fourth street, who was reported in yesterday's TIMES as having his right arm cut off, was intoxicated at the time of the accident.

The Tenth New-York Volunteer Infantry Association will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers on Thursday evening, at No. 186 Sixth avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Patrolman Henry Hartman, Wm. H. Westervelt, and Francis Reilly, of the Tenth Precinct, were dismissed the service by the Board of Police yesterday for failing to report several policy-shops located on their respective posts.

Patrolman Thomas Dwyer, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, died yesterday at his residence, No. 65 Marion street, of pneumonia, after a few days' illness. He was fifty-five years of age, and had been a policeman for twenty-one years.

The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to report on assessments and awards in the matter of the proposed Public Place or Parade Ground, will meet on the 9th and 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 1 Pine street, for the purpose of conferring with persons interested in the proceeding.

George Stripling, Augustus Stripling, John Van Horn and Nicholas Wessell, were arrested in Morrisania, yesterday, and held for examination on a charge of having, on New Year's Day, destroyed Hose Carriage No. 2, and other property belonging to the Fire Department of the City of New-York.

The members of the Xavier Union last evening at their rooms, No. 59 West Fifteenth street, elected the following officers for the year 1874: President, Dr. Charles G. Herberman; Vice Presidents, John Mooney and Bernard P. Kernan; Secretary, Richard S. Tracy; Treasurer, Hugh G. Cornell.

The Excise Commissioners for the week ending Jan. 3 granted 51 licenses, for which they received $3,814 02. Three applications were refused. The total number of licenses granted during the year was 7,005, and the amount received therefor was $525,936 04. There was $1,790 returned to parties whose applications had been refused.

In pursuance of a call by Bishop Janes, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., Rev. James B. Simmons, D. D., Rev. Jacob West, D. D., Rev. E. N. Cravath, Mission Secretaries, and other pastors in New-York and Brooklyn, a meeting on "Systematic Beneficence," will be held after the Fulton Street Prayer-meeting, in the Reformed Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, New-York, to-morrow.

The drilling of the corps of sappers and miners, the new organization of the Fire Department, will begin at once. Gen. Newton has recommended Mr. Julius H. Stringer as instructor in the use of torpedoes and explosives. His salary is to be $2,000. The school will be opened in the upper rooms of Firemen's Hall. The corps consists of fifty-three men, comprising the assistant foremen of all the engine and truck companies.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday:)

For Croton water rent and penalties	$9,210 11
For tapping Croton pipes	23 50
For vault permits	297 08
For sewer permits	210 00
For sewer-pipe sold to contractors	133 18
Total	$9,873 87

The Republican Social Union Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Lewis M. Cohen; first Vice President, Samuel Hamilton; second Vice President, William Simmons; Recording Secretary, Eugene D. Wheelock; Financial Secretary, Richard Dwyer; Treasurer, Henry G. Leask; Trustees, Henry G. Leask, Hugh Turner, A. J. Aaron; Sergeant at Arms, John McCredie.

An interesting fact has been discovered in the building now erecting for the Coliseum on Thirty-fifth street and Broadway. In the general promenade there is a circular wall over 300 feet in length. This surface has been found by mere accident to possess wonderful acoustic properties, to such an extent that the slightest whisper is conveyed a distance of some 150 feet with the utmost delicacy. Indeed, it has been pronounced by those witnessing the phenomenon to be superior to the celebrated whispering gallery in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral.

During the week ending Jan. 3, 1874, there arrived at Castle Garden, on the 29th ult., forty-six immigrants on the steam-ship Tyrian, from Gibraltar; forty-seven on the Great Western, from Bristol; eighty-nine on the Weser, from Bremen; on the 30th December, eighty-five on the Baltic, from Liverpool; on the 31st idem, ninety-six on the Spain, from Liverpool; twenty-four on the Wisconsin, from Liverpool; on the 2d inst., twenty-nine on the Ethiopia, from Glasgow; 110 on the City of Antwerp, from Liverpool; and twenty on the St. Laurent, from Havre.

The French Society of Mutual Assistance, "La Famille," founded on the principle of securing a certain amount to the designated heirs of its members, have elected the following list of officers for the ensuing year: E. Hubert, President; P. Julien, Vice President; E. Parisot, Secretary; A. Vatable, Treasurer; Messrs. de Lussan, Lebeuf, Dommergue, Ranhofer, and Cotte, Trustees. All sound persons, irrespective of race and nationality, are admitted to membership. Certificates can be obtained on application, from E. Parisot, No. 112 West Sixteenth street, every Tuesday and Thursday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.

The taxes collected during the week amount to $11,830 09.

Prof. Louis Elsbery will begin a course of three lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association next Thursday.

Richard Dowling, Garrett Cavanagh, and Edward Eagan were arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing John Schlobohm of $163.

Rev. Henry A. Gallagher, recently ordained Priest, in Brooklyn, has been assigned to the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, Williamsburg, Rev. Father Malone Pastor.

George P. Webb was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $900 worth of diamond jewelry from the house of his brother, Amos H. Webb, at No. 155 Prospect place.

John P. Davis, colored, of No. 201 Concord street, who was stabbed by some white men on New-Year's Night, is said to be fatally wounded. His assailants escaped.

A special service will be held at the Church of St. Peter and Paul, Williamsburgh, to-day at 10:30 A. M., for the benefit of the poor of the parish. A new mass, entitled the mass of St. Sylvester, will be performed by an orchestra of twenty-two pieces, under the direction of the author, Mr. H. P. Keens.

To-day Dr. Duryea will complete his sixth year in Brooklyn, and will make special note of the success which has attended his ministry as Pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the mutual duties of Pastor and people, as suggested by the call recently addressed to him from New-York.

The Twentieth Ward Republican Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Chas. G. Cronin; First Vice President, C. H. K. Smith; Second Vice President, Albert R. Bonfield; Treasurer, Stiles B. Wood; Secretary, Elbert H. Baldwin; Roll-keeper, G. W. Harman; Financial Secretary, Justin S. Whigam; Sergeant at Arms, Abraham Demott.

The City editor of a New-York morning paper was examined yesterday before Ex-Judge Greenwood, as Referee appointed by the Supreme Court in the suit for libel of Judge McCue against the *Tribune* Association, touching the authorship of the alleged libelous publication. The witness declined to disclose the name of the author, although directed to by the order of the Supreme Court. As the Referee has no power to commit for contempt, he will report to Judge Pratt.

STATEN ISLAND.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the village Marshal of Edgewater, Mr. Gaffney, and his Deputy, Michael Oates, the village Treasurer, made a raid upon a faro-bank kept by John Pendleton and one Donaldson, in Canal street, Stapleton. One of the proprietors, Donaldson, was "in" at the time, and, with three other men, named Tom Brown, Smith Wyant, and Bayard Griffin, was sent to the village lock-up. In the afternoon the Marshal made a charge against the three visitors for gambling, and they will all have a hearing before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, to-morrow.

Since the resignation of Capt. Holbrook, the following changes have been made in the Staten Island Police, by order of the Commissioners: Sergt. Daniel Blake, promoted to the Captaincy, in Capt. Holbrook's place; Roundsmen Henry Rathjen and D. C. Lagrange, to be Sergeants; Patrolmen Cornelius D. Sidney and Thomas Mills, to be Roundsmen; Alfred T. Simonson, John Farrell, Wm. J. Moore, and Geo. W. Smith were made Patrolmen. Acting Sergt. Cornell is temporarily transferred from Head-quarters, at Stapleton, to Post No. 2, Port Richmond.

LONG ISLAND.

During a quarrel which took place at Newtown, on Friday, between John Jenkins, Jr., and a man named Cardigan, the latter shot Jenkins in the thigh with a fowling-piece. The wound is not dangerous. Cardigan was arrested yesterday, and was committed by Justice Lawrence to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Justice Thomas Bradlee, of Jamaica, retired from the office of Justice of the Peace on the 31s December. He first became Justice in 1832, and was re-elected for each succeeding term up to 1852. Afterward he served as Police Justice from May, 1855, to June, 1858, and from thence to the end of last year he filled the office of Justice of the Peace. His official life extended over a period of forty-one years.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Colonization Society has appointed Dr. James P. Wilson a delegate to the annual meeting of the National Society.

Several liquor-dealers, who had pleaded guilty in the Middlesex County Courts to charges of selling liquor without license, were yesterday fined $10 and costs.

Eli Perkins will lecture at the Tabernacle, corner of Henderson and York streets, on Saturday evening next, on "Eugene Augustus, Uncle Consider, and Other Relations."

Charles Elliott, while engaged upon the new Lunatic Asylum, at Morristown, fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, and sustained such severe injuries that it is thought he cannot recover.

Lambert Nixon was shooting at quail, in the woods near Quakertown, in Hunterdon County, a few days ago, when George Hartpence, who was with him, stepped in the range of his gun, and was instantly killed.

While attempting to cross the Pennsylvania Railroad track at South Amboy, on Thursday, Frank McNulty, one of the employes of the road, was struck by an engine, and so severely injured that he died on Friday.

Joseph L. Elliott, agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at New-York, died at his residence, No. 235 Jersey avenue, yesterday morning. The funeral services will take place at his late residence to-morrow, and on Tuesday morning the remains will be removed to Philadelphia for interment.

G. A. Findago, or a man who gave that name, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on a charge of swindling. He went into the saloon of Otto Mellor, of Newark, and pretended that he desired to purchase it. A contract was drawn providing for the sale of the saloon for $6,000. Upon being asked for $100 earnest money, Findago drew from his pocket a check for $112 50, purporting to have been drawn by his father-in-law, who he said was a wealthy resident of Philadelphia. Mr. Mellor gave him the difference in cash. After his departure Mellor's suspicions were aroused, and following Findago to Jersey City, he had him arrested. He had represented to Mr. Mellor that his name was Julius Miller.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following demand on the Town Clerks of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, for all papers and documents in their possession relative to street improvements:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ROOM NO. 19 CITY HALL.

To the Town Clerk and other officers of the town of ——, who are custodians of records, documents, or papers relating to the matter of opening, laying out, or constructing any boulevard, avenue, street, highway, or sewer in the town of ——:

GENTLEMEN: By chapter 613, section 13, of the laws of 1873, you are directed to deliver to the Commissioner for the Department of Public Works of the City of New-York, on or before the 1st of January, 1874, all records, documents, and papers on file in the town offices, or in the possession of the several officers of the town of ——, in the matter of opening, laying out, or constructing any boulevard, avenue, street, highway, or sewer, in said town. Such papers not having been delivered to me at my office, I now make a formal demand on you for the same, and have authorized Edward H. Tracy, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct in this Department, to receive them from you and receipt for the same.

GEORGE M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Meetings will be held on the evenings of the present week at 7:30 in the order of the following churches: Church of Strangers, Spring Street Presbyterian, McDougall Street Baptist, Greene Street Methodist Episcopal, and Canal Street Presbyterian, the Pastors of which will preside in turn. The first of these will be held to-night in Church of Strangers, Mercer street, (Rev. Dr. Deems). There will also be a noon prayer-meeting during every day of this week in Canal Street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene street, near Canal, to all of which the public are cordially invited.

SHARKEY'S ACCOMPLICES.

Maggie Jourdan was yesterday brought to the District Attorney's office, and released on bail, James Barclay, of No. 18 Macdougal street, Ex-City Librarian, having given security for her in the sum of $5,000. Lawrence Phillips was also released, John P. Horschild, of No. 112 Centre street, having become his bondsman for $1,500. Patrick Lavelle, charged with robbery, who occupied the same cell with August Kessler on the day of Sharkey's escape, and who was examined on the trial of Maggie Jourdan as a witness for the defense, was yesterday discharged by Recorder Hackett, the Grand Jury having dismissed the complaint against him.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Col. John M. Wilson, United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Senator S. W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Senator Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, United States Army; Chief Engineer W. H. Shock, United States Navy; and H. B. James, of the Treasury Department, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE BROOKLYN EVENING SCHOOLS.

The attendance of scholars at the Brooklyn evening schools during the past Winter months has been very much larger than at previous sessions. In view of this fact, the Board of Education has decided to keep the schools open during the month of January. This will be a new feature, as the term heretofore has always closed in the last week of December.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah—Miss Mary Leonard, B. M. Scudder, Martin Kintner, Miss R. W. Tallman, Miss J. J. Smith, Mrs. H. H. Walker, A. J. Root, Miss Sarah M. Phillips, Alexandre Benandeau, C. P. Carlton, N. P. Johnson, Miss Whiting, Mrs. Whiting, John P. Leland, W. B. Davis, James Fisher, Joseph Battell, A. J. Dalton, Robert Flynn, P. Darcy, L. D. Downs, Mr. Williams, John T. Henry.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—W. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Col. W. F. Moller, Major C. Martin, Mrs. Martin, G. Bedell, Mrs. Bedell, Mrs. Ray and child, J. Crowdy, C. W. Topping, M. L. Hiller, R. [illegible], R. G. Barford, John Burke, H. A. Grube, W. C. Battiscombe, Isaac Cooper, C. L. Eckhardt, V. L. Fraisse, E. W. Ellis, J. H. Sparks.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Miss Florida T. Founan, L. B. Carey, Dr. R. D. Fuller, Dr. A. A. Martin, A. H. Cooley, A. B. Curran, Mrs. Jas. P. Feeley, Jas. Lochner, Mrs. H. Dawson and child, J. Sperling, John McDonnell, A. Tibbel.

In steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.—Thomas Jackson, Alken Gollin, Mr. Fernandes and wife, C. A. Berthelet, F. L. Gates, J. G. McIlwaith, Robert Russell, J. Murray, W. A. Murray, Virginia Vaughan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:24 | Sun sets......4:47 | Moon rises.6:38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.8:45 | Gov. Island...9:34 | Hell Gate.10:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Rhein, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Glenfallon, (Br.,) McBain, London, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Great Western, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, Eng., E. R. Morgan's Sons; Maas, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, Funch Edye & Co.; George Washington, Whitehead, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robt. Lowden; City of Waco, Bolger, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Rising Star, Jones, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Sherman, Halsey, New-Orleans, F. Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon & Co.; General Whitney, Hallet, Boston; Hatteras, Earnest, Richmond and City Point, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vindicator, Freeman, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Barks Mohilina, (Ital.,) Avigna, Cork or Falmouth, A. Agresta; Celia, (Br.,) Kennison, Liverpool, Eagle & Blakeslee; Stella, (Norw.,) Mohn, Cette, Funch, Edye & Co.; Clara, (Ger.,) Fleming, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.; Pefetta, (Ital.,) Giacomo, Queenstown, &c., Slocovich & Co.; Como, (Aus.,) Tamarovich, Alias, &c., Slocovich & Co.; Figlia Accame, (Ital.,) Pinoncello, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Mary, (Br.,) Hines, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr., & Sons; Telemah, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Norfolk, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Marie, (Ital.,) Perzes, Palermo, Funch, Edye & Co.; Arabell, (Br.,) Sanford, Port Spain, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; H. M. Rowley, Rowley, New-Orleans, &c., N. H. Brigham.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Dayton, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Ernest, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) Macmickan, Liverpool Dec. 20 and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Is anchored below, on account of dense fog.

Ship Frank Flint, (of Glasgow,) Williams, Calcutta Aug. 24, with mdse. to Wills, Edmands & Co.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Is anchored outside the bar, on account of dense fog.

Bark British Crown, Andrews, of and from Plymouth, England, Nov. 19, in ballast, to Geo. F. Bulley. Bark Albert, (of Bath,) Reed, Punta Arenas, Aug. 26, with merchandise to D. De Castro & Co.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E.; very foggy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following vessels, outward bound, left their wharves, but have not proceeded to sea, on account of the fog: Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; Baltic, Spain, and City of New-York, for Liverpool; Rising Star, for Aspinwall; City of Waco, for Galveston; Vicksburg, for Port-au-Prince; George Washington and Sherman, for New-Orleans; Magnolia and Montgomery, for Savannah; Champion for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Richmond, Hatteras, and Vindicator, for Norfolk; Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 3.—Cld. steam-ship Otus, for Bremen; barks Majestic, for Cork; Continental, for Havana; Waaja, for Dublin; schr. Isaac Oberlin, for Ponce, Porto Rico.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Arr. Jan 3, bark Panola, from Pensacola; below, ship California, from Cadiz.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 3.—Arr. bark Mary Wiggins, from Rotterdam; bark Celeste, from Monte Video; bark Line, from Havana; brig Moraledad, (?) from St. Johns, P. R.; brig Morbehan, from Guadeloupe.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York, and bark Lina, for London.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 3.—Passed in, for Baltimore, bark Norma, for Liverpool; brig Silas N. Martin, from Demerara; bark Metsala, from Liverpool; brig Samuel Welsh, from West Indies; bark Allaria, from Geistmunde; bark Dinora, from Liverpool.

Passed out, steamer Gulf Stream, for Havana.

Arr. brig Christine, from Rio, for orders.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 3.—The steamer Circassian, from Liverpool Dec. 10, arr. here to-day.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3.—Arr. brig Ioven Antonio, from Matanzas.

Cld. steam-ships Huntsville, Zodiac, and San Jacinto, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; America, for Baltimore. Barks Queensbury and Caribou, for Liverpool; Jubinal, for Cork or Falmouth; Messel for Bremen; Impulse, for Charleston. Schr. W. G. R. Mowrey, for Borbadoes.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 3.—Arr. steamer Flag, Boston, for Charleston, and schr. James Ford, New-Orleans, for Boston. On the 26th ult., in lat. 30 32, lon. 78 14, encountered a hurricane, during which she lost her foresail and fore-gaff, and split her forestaysail.

Sld. schrs. G. P. Pomeroy and William Connors.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Sld. for American ports: Freedom, Ragnhild, Elverhol, Lalla, and Countess of Dufferin.

Arr. out Jan. 2 from American ports: Siracusa, Enrique, Savanna, Granton, Lauro Cacace, Wheatlandside, Antoinetta, Weidenbjelm, Margaret Evans, Vernon, and Lizzie Waters.

Arr. out Jan. 3 from American ports—Belgium, Jessie Goodwin, Po, Enoch Train, and Humboldt.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 3.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York Dec. 21 for Liverpool, arr. here at 12 o'clock last night.

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